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Foreign CROPS AND MARKETS

VOLUME 65 NUMBER 12

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FOR RELEASE

MONDAY

SEPTEMBER 22, 1952

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SEP 26 1952
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

LATE NEWS

A barter agreement was concluded on September 16 between Pakistan and the Soviet Union providing for the importation of 5.5 million bushels (150 thousand metric tons) of Soviet wheat in exchange for 24 thousand short tons (22,000 metric tons) of Pakistan jute and 60,400 bales (13,150 tons) of Pakistan cotton. All shipments of wheat, cotton and jute are to be made in Soviet ships. Wheat shipments are scheduled to begin in October and be completed by the end of the calendar year. This is the largest quantity of wheat involved in a deal by the Soviet Union since the so-called Moscow International Economic Conference of last April for promotion of East-West trade, at which wheat figured prominently as a Soviet export article. Other trade deals, involving Soviet wheat exports in recent months, were with Norway for 1.8 million bushels (50 thousand metric tons), in addition to 1.2 million bushels (30 thousand metric tons) of rye, and Sweden for 3.7 million bushels (100 thousand metric tons).

United States imports of cotton in July amounted to 6,874 bales (of 500 pounds gross), making a total of 79,815 bales for the 1951-52 market year. The 12-month total includes 36,558 bales from Egypt, 20,536 from Mexico, 12,017 from India, 10,111 from Peru, 400 from Pakistan, 142 from Burma, 46 from British West Indies, and 5 from the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

Exports of cotton linters from the United States in July amounted to 7,376 running bales (roughly 600 pounds gross). The 1951-52 total of 226,000 bales includes 98,000 bales to the United Kingdom, 49,000 to France, 36,000 to Western Germany, 25,000 to Japan, 11,000 to Canada, 2,000 to Switzerland and 2,000 to Belgium.

Imports of cotton linters into the United States in July in terms of 480-pound bales, net weight, amounted to 22,548 bales. The 1951-52 total is 113,000 bales, including 51,000 from Mexico, 30,000 from the Soviet Union, 21,000 from Brazil, 4,000 from Pakistan, 2,000 from Peru, 2,000 from El Salvador and 2,000 from Paraguay.

(Continued on Page 276)

FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

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WORLD APPLE PRODUCTION PROSPECTS UP 20 PERCENT, PEARS 36 PERCENT 1/

Apples:

World apple production (including cider apples) for 1952 is indicated to be 613 million bushels, 20 percent above the output of 512 millions in in 1951, and compares with 719 millions in 1950 and the prewar (1935-39) average of 498 millions. Excluding cider apples in certain countries (where information is available) the 1952 crop is indicated at 445 million bushels against 421 millions in 1951, 490 millions in 1950 and the prewar average of 334 millions. As compared with a year earlier the outlook is for a smaller crop in North America but a sizable increase in Europe. There are moderate increases in prospects in all other parts of the world.

The prospect for the North American apple crop is for a continuance of the down trend started in 1950 and this year marks the third successive year of decreasing output. The total is indicated at 113 million bushels for 1952 compared with 127 millions in 1951, 143 millions in 1950, 154 millions in 1949 and the prewar average of 143 millions. Both Canada and the United States have prospects of smaller crops than a year earlier and the smallest since 1948. Because of the relatively small crop in this area, it is probable that there will be few apples available for export to the traditional European markets. In this regard, it has already been announced that no export payment program will be initiated by the United States Government this season.

For Europe as a whole the crop is estimated at 447 million bushels compared with 337 million in 1951, 518 millions in 1950 and the prewar average of 322 millions. For the western countries the total indicated crop is 409 million bushels or about one-third more than in 1951 and about 40 percent more than the prewar average. Excluding cider apples from this area, the 1952 crop is expected to total 241 million bushels compared with 211 millions in 1951 and the prewar average of 126 million bushels. The situation is much like that in the 1950 season when this area, the traditiona export outlet for North American apples, produced 247 million bushels (excluding ciders). The crop this season is expected to be unusually large in the important developing exporting countries such as Denmark, Italy and the Netherlands.

For Asia, primarily Turkey and Japan, apple production this season is expected to be increased somewhat with the area total approximating 22 million bushels compared with the prewar average of 16 million.

In South America (Argentina and Chile), Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa and all Southern Hemisphere areas, it is too early to indicate much more than general trends. The actual outturn will depend largely upon weather conditions during the next several months.

1/ A more extensive statement soon will be published by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

APPLES: Production in specified countries
averages 1935-39 and 1945-49, annual 1949-52

Continent and country	Average 1935-39	Average 1945-49	1949	1950	1951	1952 [1]
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
NORTH AMERICA						
Canada	14,560	14,818	18,151	16,166	13,613	12,844
Mexico	1,231	2,029	2,151	2,170	2,337	2,200
United States	127,311	104,279	133,742	124,488	110,660	98,058
Total	143,102	121,126	154,044	142,824	126,610	113,102
EUROPE						
Austria:						
Dessert and cooking	7,095	8,008	9,645	9,645	8,956	9,645
Cider	6,291	7,101	3,215	6,889	3,445	5,512
Belgium and Luxembourg	5,721	9,129	19,002	14,553	14,294	14,528
Denmark	2,818	7,303	6,889	13,779	11,253	14,000
Finland	1,008	546	367	184	666	735
France:						
Dessert and cooking	10,499	13,630	16,796	18,934	14,022	15,846
Cider	153,973	71,444	118,118	216,112	82,843	160,000
Germany:						
Western Zone	36,116	37,890	41,700	79,200	47,950	64,300
Greece	374	1,203	1,539	1,240	1,323	1,865
Italy	12,923	19,849	31,296	24,294	33,191	37,800
Netherlands	3,631	9,452	19,474	12,681	16,268	17,683
Norway	1,080	1,073	717	2,704	1,939	2,296
Spain	5,411	5,859	6,675	4,549	5,052	4,134
Sweden	4,770	6,164	7,762	9,691	6,889	8,405
Switzerland	16,452	20,300	11,942	30,313	12,860	18,372
United Kingdom:						
Dessert and cooking	10,597	19,705	24,005	20,911	27,921	24,000
Cider	3,427	4,078	5,026	5,119	3,967	3,000
Yugoslavia	7,098	7,490	7,865	4,700	8,211	7,027
Total above	289,284	250,224	332,033	475,498	301,050	409,148
Total above (excl. cider)	125,593	167,601	205,674	247,378	210,795	240,636
Total other Europe [2]	32,436	32,895	37,047	42,350	35,800	38,200
Total Europe	321,720	283,119	369,080	517,848	336,850	447,348
ASIA						
Israel	65	244	291	138	64	78
Lebanon	[3] 104	597	551	597	781	800
Syria	[4] -	252	230	299	207	250
Turkey	5,149	3,907	5,248	6,400	4,492	5,000
Japan	7,624	8,883	16,659	20,130	12,054	15,000
Korea	3,220	4,910	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total	16,162	18,793	24,979	28,564	18,598	22,128
SOUTH AMERICA						
Argentina	1,400	7,732	9,800	14,200	14,500	15,000
Chile	1,025	806	852	902	802	900
Total	2,425	8,538	10,652	15,102	15,302	15,900
AFRICA						
Tunisia	115	168	138	138	140	140
Union of South Africa	1,142	1,180	1,499	1,499	1,750	1,800
Total	1,257	1,348	1,637	1,637	1,890	1,940
OCEANIA						
Australia	10,435	11,478	9,225	9,711	9,295	10,000
New Zealand	2,875	2,794	3,044	2,954	3,015	3,000
Total	13,310	14,272	12,269	12,665	12,310	13,000
World total	497,976	447,196	572,661	718,640	511,560	613,418
World total (excluding cider)	334,285	364,573	446,302	490,520	421,305	444,906

[1] Preliminary. [2] Includes Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Rumania, and Germany (Eastern Zone). [3] Includes Syria. [4] Included with Lebanon.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of U.S. Foreign Service officers, results of office research and other information, and on the basis of postwar boundaries. Harvests in Northern Hemisphere countries are for the year shown and are combined with the harvest in Southern Hemisphere countries of the following year.

PEARS: Production in specified countries averages 1935-39 and 1945-49, annual 1949-52

Continent and country	Average		1949	1950	1951	1952 1/
	1935-39	1945-49				
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
NORTH AMERICA						
Canada	569	873	1,058	864	1,201	973
Mexico	331	596	631	639	684	660
United States	28,693	33,108	36,404	29,312	30,028	29,833
Total	29,593	34,577	38,093	30,815	31,913	31,466
EUROPE						
Austria:						
Dessert and cooking	950	1,380	1,102	1,764	1,323	1,764
Cider	5,416	5,885	7,055	7,495	6,614	8,818
Belgium and Luxembourg	2,126	5,204	11,403	6,065	4,694	11,511
Denmark	480	855	1,032	1,019	1,056	1,194
France:						
Dessert and cooking	1,760	5,447	6,584	6,295	5,409	5,776
Cider	21,776	11,165	18,459	33,774	12,947	25,000
Germany:						
Western Zone	11,891	13,370	18,000	25,750	11,680	25,570
Greece	878	1,220	1,675	838	1,393	1,530
Italy	8,482	11,243	15,134	13,357	16,011	19,621
Netherlands	1,570	5,582	6,790	5,384	5,840	9,215
Norway	174	194	103	445	277	353
Spain	3,057	2,609	3,006	2,469	2,866	2,205
Sweden	1,063	1,102	1,852	1,808	1,323	1,323
Switzerland	7,037	11,728	9,700	17,637	8,818	16,755
United Kingdom:						
Dessert and cooking	782	1,492	1,770	1,008	1,384	1,931
Cider	237	272	224	90	94	99
Yugoslavia	2,773	3,050	2,798	1,821	4,698	3,197
Total above	70,452	81,798	106,687	127,019	86,427	135,862
Total above (excl. cider)	43,023	64,476	80,949	85,660	66,772	101,945
Total other Europe 2/	12,710	11,723	13,704	15,100	11,530	15,180
Total Europe	83,162	93,521	120,391	142,119	97,957	151,042
ASIA						
Israel	16	17	18	21	25	50
Lebanon	3/ 24	263	146	146	154	160
Syria	4/ –	66	101	88	62	75
Turkey	3,466	2,992	4,461	3,292	3,720	4,000
Japan	7,366	2,644	3,067	3,347	3,580	3,700
Korea	775	667	900	500	500	500
Total	11,647	6,649	8,693	7,394	8,041	8,485
SOUTH AMERICA						
Argentina	2,443	4,975	4,630	6,060	5,780	6,000
Chile	88	103	100	110	145	150
Total	2,531	5,078	4,730	6,170	5,925	6,150
AFRICA						
Tunisia	53	53	44	44	45	40
Union of South Africa	832	676	1,038	636	848	600
Total	885	729	1,082	680	893	640
OCEANIA						
Australia	2,467	3,059	2,861	3,549	2,820	3,500
New Zealand	328	371	406	526	379	500
Total	2,795	3,430	3,267	4,075	3,199	4,000
World total	130,613	143,984	176,256	191,253	147,928	201,783
World total (excluding cider)	103,184	126,662	150,518	149,894	128,273	167,866

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Includes Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Rumania and Germany (Eastern Zone). 3/ Includes Syria. 4/ Included with Lebanon.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of U.S. Foreign Service officers, results of office research and other information, and on the basis of postwar boundaries. Harvests in Northern Hemisphere countries are for the year shown and are combined with the harvest in Southern Hemisphere countries of the following year.

Pears:

World pear production (including cider varieties) in 1952 is expected to total 202 million bushels 36 percent above the 148 million bushels in 1951 and compares with the prewar average of 131 million bushels. Excluding cider pears, the output this season is indicated at 168 million bushels against 128 million last season and the prewar average of 103 million.

In North America where production is dominated by the United States, the crop is expected to total 31.5 million bushels or about the same in recent years but slightly more than the prewar average of 29.6 million bushels.

For Western Europe, production (including cider pears) is indicated to total 136 million bushels compared with 86 million in 1951 and the prewar average of 70 million. Excluding the cider varieties the output for this group of countries is expected to total 102 million bushels or more than one-half again the output in 1950 and more than double the prewar average. Nearly all countries have improved prospects this season but the increases in Belgium, Western Germany, the Netherlands, Italy and Switzerland are outstanding.

In the remainder of the pear-producing world there are only minor changes in production in prospect.

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled articles on world agricultural production approved by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. It is based in part upon U.S. Foreign Service reports.

WORLD FLAXSEED PRODUCTION MAY MAKE SIGNIFICANT COMEBACK

World flaxseed production is expected to make a significant comeback from the small output of 1951, according to information now available to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. The preliminary forecast shows 132.7 million bushels for 1952, or an increase of almost 9 percent from last year's total. Furthermore, this volume of production would approximate the prewar average and would exceed the postwar (1945-49) average by 3 percent. This year's estimated increase from 1951 world production is explained almost entirely by the sharp expansion expected in Argentina and to a lesser extent in Canada.

From 80 to 86 percent of the world production of flaxseed in postwar years has been accounted for by 5 countires, the United States, the Soviet Union, Argentina, India, and Canada. The United States alone has produced in this period roughly one-fourth to one-third of the total in contrast to less than one-tenth in prewar years.

North America's 1952 flaxseed production appears to be approximately the same as last year's. Canada's crop is up 30 percent from 1951 and is the largest since 1948, according to the latest estimates. However, this gain of over 3 million bushels has been counteracted by an expected loss of 3.1 million bushels in the United States. Acreage expansion and favorable growing conditions accounted for Canada's larger crop. Total yield averaged 10.8 bushels per acre representing the highest per unit yield since the early 1920's. Acreage reduction (13 percent less than in 1951) was responsible for the drop in United States output as the average yield per acre reported as of September 1 was higher than a year ago.

European production, excluding the Soviet Union, may total around 9.9 million bushels with almost 5.5 million in Western countries and the remainder in the Eastern area. For Western Europe this represents an expansion of 345,000 bushels, explained largely by increased production in Sweden and the Netherlands. Estimates are still lacking for several countries but drought in many countries of Central and Eastern Europe may have reduced the crop in those areas.

Production in the Soviet Union in recent years is believed to have approximated the prewar average. Early reports point to spotted crop conditions this year but indicate that production may not have changed greatly from 1951.

Asia's production probably is down from 1951 by almost 2 million bushels because of the 14 percent drop in India. A reduction in planted area of almost 150,000 acres plus lower yields decreased the total harvest.

Argentina's crop is the major factor determining flaxseed production in South America. Plantings in the Argentine were still incomplete as of September 10 but were expected to reach 2.5 to 2.7 million acres. With average abandonment and continued favorable weather the harvest in December and January may reach 24 million bushels. This volume would be twice the size of last season's poor crop but only 40 percent of the prewar average and considerably short of the 1945-49 average. For other Southern Hemisphere Countries estimates of production are based on recent trends in acreage and indications of crop conditions. Both Australia and New Zealand have increased their production significantly in recent years.

Production in Africa is relatively insignificant, but it appears that total output may be up slightly from 1951.

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural production approved by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. It is based in part upon U.S. Foreign Service reports.

(Table on following pages)

FLAXSEED: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries and the world, averages 1935-39 and 1945-49, annual 1950-52 1/

Continent and country	Harvested acreage					Yield per acre					Production				
	Average					Average					Average				
	1935-39	1945-49	1950	1951	1952 2/	1935-39	1945-49	1950	1951	1952 2/	1935-39	1945-49	1950	1951	1952 2/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels
NORTH AMERICA															
Canada	307	1,135	560	1,158	1,206	4.9	8.1	8.4	8.5	10.8	1,508	9,252	4,686	9,897	12,996
Mexico	16	101	126	131	-	6.9	13.0	16.6	12.0	-	111	1,311	2,087	1,575	1,575
United States	1,451	4,073	4,090	3,904	3,395	7.6	9.6	9.8	8.7	9.0	10,991	39,108	40,236	33,802	30,685
Total	1,774	5,309	4,776	5,193	4,730	-	-	-	-	-	12,610	49,671	47,010	45,274	45,256
EUROPE															
Austria 3/	5	6	4	-	-	7.1	-	-	-	-	36	4/ 38	-	-	-
Belgium 3/	75	69	60	85	74	8.9	8.3	8.3	8.2	-	664	570	500	690	-
Denmark	-	21	36	25	-	-	17.6	14.9	14.9	-	-	377	538	380	-
Finland 3/	5/ 9	4/ 16	11	-	-	-	7.5	10.7	-	-	-	4/ 120	120	71	-
France 3/	92	85	99	131	133	5.0	4.8	5.6	5.7	-	464	407	553	754	-
Germany, Federal Republic 3/	4/ 45	4/ 45	19	20	19	10.6	9.9	12.6	12.9	-	4/ 476	4/ 451	240	252	-
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79	4/ 118	79	79	-
Italy 3/	30	42	45	44	47	6.7	8.6	10.2	10.7	-	202	362	457	465	-
Netherlands 3/	42	37	47	74	82	13.0	12.2	10.9	10.8	11.2	546	449	509	796	918
Spain 3/	6	4/ 11	11	20	-	-	2.2	2.9	4.0	-	-	4/ 23	33	78	-
Sweden	-	53	88	61	86	-	18.0	18.0	16.1	17.3	-	948	1,581	984	1,496
United Kingdom	4/ 2	41	38	27	18	-	16.0	15.8	17.8	-	-	652	600	480	-
Yugoslavia 3/	33	4/ 30	32	30	-	1.6	2.7	1.4	-	-	52	4/ 80	45	-	-
Total above countries	349	471	500	538	550	-	-	-	-	-	2,609	4,595	5,285	5,139	5,484
Total other Europe	294	364	540	542	545	-	-	-	-	-	2,691	2,715	4,135	4,516	4,441
Total Europe (excl. U.S.S.R.) 6/	645	835	1,040	1,080	1,095	-	-	-	-	-	5,300	7,310	9,720	9,655	9,925
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 3/	4/ 6,434	4/ 3,465	-	-	-	5.1	4.3	-	-	-	4/ 32,115	4/ 14,780	-	-	-

ASIA															
Turkey 3/	48	101	123	100	-	7.3	10.1	8.9	9.8	-	349	1,012	1,100	984	-
India 7/ 8/	3,885	3,528	3,759	3,447	3,298	4.7	4.3	4.4	4.2	3.7	18,096	15,312	16,440	14,440	12,360
Pakistan 9/	-	76	80	66	68	-	6.4	6.5	6.1	7.1	-	488	520	400	480
Japan 3/	50	73	42	46	-	4.2	3.4	4.3	4.0	-	211	248	177	184	-
Total (excl. U.S.S.R. and China 6/	4,075	4,010	4,240	3,900	3,750	-	-	-	-	-	18,925	17,450	18,650	16,465	14,485
SOUTH AMERICA															
Argentina	6,077	3,010	2,093	1,148	2,000	9.8	10.5	10.5	10.4	12.0	59,571	31,557	22,015	11,900	24,000
Brazil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	905	1,400	1,000	-
Chile 3/	10/ 5	14	12	14	-	8.2	12.8	14.5	12.5	-	10/ 37	176	171	172	-
Uruguay	407	466	387 7/	390	-	9.6	8.4	9.5	11.9	-	3,894	3,900	3,685	4,645	-
Total 6/	6,570	3,595	2,640	1,650	2,515	-	-	-	-	-	64,035	36,540	27,270	17,720	29,770
AFRICA															
Algeria	- 4/	77	25	5	-	-	6.9	6.9	11.7	-	- 4/	533	174	58	-
Egypt 3/	7	12	10	4	13	12.4	13.7	15.3	12.5	13.1	87	170	151	52	177
French Morocco	51	120	146	188	-	7.1	6.7	4.3	6.6	-	362	797	626	1,236	-
Tunisia	1	37	40	-	-	5.6	6.1	5.5	-	-	4	222	217	-	-
Total 6/	65	375	350	310	350	-	-	-	-	-	500	2,515	2,280	2,195	2,355
OCEANIA															
Australia 11/	12/	9	48	65	-	-	8.5	6.8	5.3	-	12/	78	329	347	-
New Zealand	1	11	20	31	-	14.2	10.8	15.0	17.4	-	17 4/	122	300	540	-
Total 6/	1	20	70	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	17	200	630	890	890
World total	19,565	17,610	19,215	18,335	18,640	-	-	-	-	-	133,500	128,465	134,560	122,200	132,680

1/ Harvests of the Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere countries in 1952 is combined with the Southern Hemisphere harvest which begins late in 1952 and ends early in 1953. Estimates do not include China where annual production probably varies from 1 to 2 million bushels . 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Acreage includes area for fiber. 4/ Average of less than 5 years. 5/ Flax and hemp. 6/ Includes estimates for the above countries for which data are not available and for minor producing countries. 7/ Sown area. 8/ Officially reported figures plus Indian official estimates for unreported tracts for 1935-39 only. Estimates for unreported tracts for 1945-52 not available. 9/ Prior to 1945 figures for India include Pakistan. 10/ 1935 only. 11/ Flax grown for seed only. 12/ Less than 500 acres and 500 bushels.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of United States foreign service officers, results of office research, or other information. Prewar estimates for countries having changed boundaries have been adjusted to conform to present boundaries.

FIRST FORECAST INDICATES RECORD WORLD BREADGRAIN CROP

World breadgrain production in 1952-53 tentatively is forecast at about 258 million short tons, 10 million tons above the previous record crop of 248 million tons in 1938-39, according to information available to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. The favorable outlook is due to a record wheat crop, with present information pointing to a below-average world rye harvest.

The wheat outturn appears above average in all Northern Hemisphere Continents, but the sharpest increase is for North America. Current estimates place the harvest in this Continent at an all-time record level; Canada's harvest is forecast at a figure somewhat above the previous record, and the United States production in the second largest on record. Though too early in the growing season in the Southern Hemisphere for definite indications, present prospects point to around average crops in South America and slightly below average in Australia.

World wheat production is forecast at 7.15 billion bushels compared with 6.48 billion a year ago and 6.02 billion, the average for 1935-39. A near-record harvest is reported for Western Europe, reducing import requirements for this traditionally deficit area at the same time that the exporting countries of North America are harvesting record or near-record crops. Though a record outturn is reported for Asia, substantial imports will again be needed especially in India where the wheat crop was reported below average and a current scarcity of rice adds to the food problem.

World production of rye is estimated at 1.57 billion bushels. This is 5 percent below the 1951-52 harvest and about 10 percent below the prewar average. The reduction from last year's total is attributed mainly to reduced yields in the Soviet Union. Those lower yields, together with a substantial reduction in Europe's rye acreage, account for the bulk of the reduction from the prewar level. These 2 Continents together normally produce about 95 percent of the world rye crop.

In North America wheat production is forecast at 1.98 billion bushels. That record level would be 27 percent above the 1951 harvest and 82 percent larger than the prewar average (1935-39). The estimate of 1,298 million bushels for all wheat in the United States is the second largest on record, and exceeds the 1951 production by 311 million bushels. The 1951 crop of 987 million bushels was the only outturn of less than a billion bushels in the past 8 years. The current estimate includes 1,062 million bushels of winter wheat, a record harvest, and 236 million of spring wheat. Yields of all wheat average 18.4 bushels per acre, an increase of 2.3 bushels per acre over 1951 yields. The net increase in wheat yields is due to record yields of winter wheat, which more than offset reduced yields of spring varieties.

The first forecast of 656 million bushels for Canada's wheat crop exceeds that country's previous record crop by about 90 million bushels. Growing conditions throughout most of the Prairie Province area were unusually favorable. In addition to the large crops in prospect for these 2 important exporting countries, substantial carry-over stocks at the beginning of the crop season bring total supplies for the current consumption year about 300 million bushels above the large supplies for the 1951-52 season.

Production of rye in North America is not significantly changed from the 1951 harvest. A substantial increase in Canada offsets the reduced crop in the United States.

Wheat production in reporting countries of Europe is about 5 percent above the good 1951 harvest in those countries. Increases are fairly general, but the bulk of the gain is reported for France and Italy, the 2 major producers. These countries together are expecting an increase of 65 million bushels. Lesser increases in a number of other countries are offset by the few decreases reported. The chief reduction is reported for the United Kingdom, with a net decline of about 6 million bushels estimated, because of reduced acreage and smaller yields. The wheat crop in Spain appears to be about at the 1951 level.

The wheat crop in the Balkan countries is indicated to be smaller than the good 1951 harvest, because of some drought damage. Though the effects of the drought will be reflected more fully in the corn crop than in the earlier harvested breadgrains, some reduction was also reported in the small grains.

Rye production in Europe is estimated at 675 million bushels, very slightly below the 1951 outturn. Yields were estimated slightly below those of last year in the principal producing countries and total acreage shows a very small reduction.

In the Soviet Union growing conditions were generally favorable for wheat and, with more favorable harvesting weather than that of the 1951 harvest, the wheat outturn appears to be at least up to the 1951 level. Rye production, however, is indicated to be below that of last year, with both acreage and yields a little below the 1951 figure.

The wheat harvest in Asia is estimated to be slightly larger than in 1951 and about 8 percent above the prewar average. Above-average harvests are reported for all important producing countries except India. The outstanding gain for this Continent was in Turkey, where a new record was established following the record crop of last year. Rye production in Asia is about at the record 1951 level. Turkey is the only country of any significance in rye production

Total wheat production in Africa is estimated to be the largest of record mainly because of record crops in French North Africa. Algeria and Tunisia reported record crops and French Morocco had one of the largest crops of recent years. The harvest in Egypt was somewhat smaller than the 1951 outturn and prospects for the Union of South Africa are less favorable than for the good crop of 1951-52. Harvesting in that Southern Hemisphere country does not begin until November. Rye is of no significance in this area.

WHEAT: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, averages 1935-39 and 1945-49, annual 1950-52 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/					Yield per acre 3/					Production				
	Average		1950	1951	1952 4/	Average		1950	1951	1952 4/	Average		1950	1951	1952 4/
	1935-39	1945-49				1935-39	1945-49				1935-39	1945-49			
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels
NORTH AMERICA															
Canada	25,595	24,717	27,021	25,254	25,994	12.2	14.8	17.1	21.9	25.2	312,399	366,349	461,664	552,657	656,067
Mexico	1,244	1,244	1,485	1,668	-	11.5	12.5	13.6	9.5	-	14,284	15,522	20,210	15,800	17,500
United States	57,293	71,024	61,610	61,424	70,407	13.2	16.9	16.5	16.1	18.4	758,629	1,202,396	1,019,389	987,474	1,298,995
Estimated total 5/	84,170	97,030	90,170	88,400	98,010	-	-	-	-	-	1,086,000	1,585,000	1,502,000	1,556,000	1,975,000
EUROPE															
Austria	630	528	585	560	590	25.3	20.5	25.6	28.2	28.0	15,942	10,800	15,000	15,800	16,500
Belgium	394	371	429	391	405	40.3	39.7	46.9	48.3	48.1	15,887	14,733	20,100	18,890	19,500
Denmark	319	175	209	203	185	45.4	49.7	52.4	50.1	53.5	14,470	8,704	10,950	10,180	9,900
Finland	230	420	480	490	-	26.5	21.3	23.3	19.4	-	6,100	8,966	11,200	9,500	10,000
France	12,560	10,354	11,150	10,900	11,000	22.8	23.0	25.4	24.3	27.3	286,505	238,200	283,000	265,000	300,000
Western Germany	6/ 2,785	2,283	2,500	2,550	2,817	6/ 33.2	29.5	38.4	42.5	40.8	6/ 92,400	67,420	96,000	108,370	115,000
Greece	2,172	1,917	2,142	2,357	2,413	14.0	12.9	14.6	14.5	14.5	30,425	24,750	31,230	34,200	35,000
Ireland	225	561	375	290	275	34.2	31.6	32.6	32.8	-	7,689	17,746	12,230	9,500	-
Italy	12,577	11,742	12,100	12,125	12,000	22.1	19.3	23.6	21.4	24.6	278,366	227,200	285,000	260,000	295,000
Luxembourg	47	35	44	44	-	25.9	24.7	27.3	29.5	-	1,215	864	1,200	1,300	-
Netherlands	333	262	225	187	202	45.7	42.4	48.1	53.0	57.5	15,217	11,109	10,820	9,910	11,610
Norway	80	91	78	60	69	29.9	29.3	32.2	25.0	30.4	2,391	2,670	2,510	1,500	2,100
Portugal	1,720	1,661	1,720	1,734	1,780	10.7	8.5	12.2	12.8	11.8	18,400	14,190	21,000	22,205	21,000
Spain	7/ 11,253	9,603	10,100	10,380	10,625	7/ 14.0	11.4	12.4	16.9	16.5	7/ 157,986	109,780	125,000	175,000	175,000
Sweden	760	749	838	810	821	34.7	31.0	32.5	22.5	33.9	26,351	23,222	27,200	18,200	27,800
Switzerland	183	223	216	219	225	33.1	35.0	38.7	39.3	37.4	6,050	7,800	8,360	8,600	8,430
United Kingdom	1,843	2,148	2,479	2,131	2,035	33.8	36.1	39.2	40.6	39.6	62,361	77,505	97,290	86,464	80,640
Yugoslavia	5,400	-	-	-	-	18.1	-	-	-	-	97,700	-	-	-	-
Estimated total 5/	53,520	47,550	50,730	50,440	50,980	-	-	-	-	-	1,136,000	940,000	1,133,000	1,147,000	1,213,000
Other Europe, estimated total 8/	21,370	18,530	20,160	20,720	20,530	-	-	-	-	-	463,000	315,000	392,000	433,000	422,000
Estimated total, all Europe 5/	74,890	66,080	70,890	71,160	71,510	-	-	-	-	-	1,599,000	1,255,000	1,525,000	1,580,000	1,635,000
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	104,000	82,200	107,000	-	-	11.9	10.7	10.4	-	-	1,240,000	883,000	1,110,000	-	-

ASIA															
Iran	6/ 4,191	-	-	-	-	6/ 17.2	-	-	-	-	6/ 72,128	70,791	74,000	66,000	75,000
Iraq	6/ 1,724	1,593	1,606	-	-	6/ 10.5	9.1	12.5	-	-	18,114	14,424	20,000	19,100	-
Lebanon	9/	166	173	161	161	9/	12.8	11.7	10.2	11.2	9/	2,133	2,020	1,650	1,800
Syria	9/ 1,363	1,957	2,100	-	-	9/ 14.3	9.6	13.1	-	-	9/ 19,485	18,762	27,560	20,200	26,000
Turkey	8,973	9,436	10,500	12,000	13,000	15.1	13.3	14.3	17.1	17.3	135,690	125,089	150,000	205,000	225,000
China	6/ 49,000	54,447	53,200	-	-	6/ 15.3	15.9	14.6	-	-	6/750,000	864,280	775,000	-	-
Manchuria	2,896	-	2,400	-	-	12.4	-	10.6	-	-	36,035	-	25,500	-	-
Indian Union 10/	6/ 25,460	23,312	24,100	24,000	33,500	6/ 10.3	9.1	9.8	10.2	10.4	6/262,100	212,336	235,200	246,000	245,000
Pakistan 10/	6/ 9,305	10,370	10,715	10,830	10,500	6/ 12.6	12.5	13.8	13.6	11.9	6/117,000	130,018	147,800	147,600	125,000
Japan	1,735	1,655	1,882	1,813	1,781	28.8	20.7	26.1	30.2	31.8	49,954	34,325	49,180	54,750	56,600
Korea	832	-	-	-	-	12.3	-	-	-	-	10,240	-	-	-	-
Estimated total 5/	108,190	111,850	113,300	114,710	115,100	-	-	-	-	-	1,498,000	1,525,000	1,535,000	1,615,000	1,625,000
AFRICA															
Algeria	4,185	3,566	3,820	4,035	4,281	8.4	8.4	10.6	8.2	11.1	35,201	29,900	40,500	33,000	47,500
Egypt	1,464	1,618	1,424	1,554	1,455	31.3	26.3	27.4	29.0	27.8	45,849	42,633	39,000	45,000	40,500
French Morocco	3,254	2,621	3,150	3,269	3,558	7.1	8.3	9.2	9.4	8.3	23,128	21,792	29,000	30,800	29,400
Tunisia	1,950	1,907	1,720	1,500	2,300	7.7	6.5	9.9	8.3	9.6	14,962	12,320	17,000	12,500	22,000
Union of South Africa 11/	1,926	2,416	3,660	3,300	-	8.3	6.2	7.1	7.6	-	16,025	15,067	26,050	25,100	-
Estimated total 5/	13,850	13,740	15,510	15,710	16,920	-	-	-	-	-	143,000	133,000	165,000	160,000	175,000
SOUTH AMERICA															
Argentina	15,834	11,493	12,950	6,490	-	14.0	16.9	16.4	11.6	-	221,769	193,740	213,000	75,320	-
Brazil	414	876	-	-	-	12.0	12.9	-	-	-	4,978	11,283	15,500	13,000	-
Chile	1,963	1,980	2,016	1,959	2,022	16.1	18.0	17.8	18.5	-	31,562	35,628	35,830	36,300	-
Peru	285	278	-	-	-	11.5	13.5	-	-	-	3,274	3,749	-	-	-
Uruguay	1,210	1,060	1,225	1,350	1,100	11.0	12.4	13.0	13.0	13.6	13,256	13,124	15,970	17,550	15,000
Estimated total 5/	20,490	16,320	18,330	11,980	18,220	-	-	-	-	-	281,000	263,000	290,000	155,000	285,000
OCEANIA															
Australia	13,128	12,662	11,663	10,431	-	12.9	14.0	15.8	15.5	-	169,744	177,742	184,240	161,400	-
New Zealand	221	140	145	95	-	32.3	37.4	43.3	42.1	-	7,129	5,241	6,270	4,000	-
Total	13,349	12,802	11,808	10,526	9,850	-	-	-	-	-	176,873	182,983	190,510	165,400	156,000
Estimated world total 5/	418,940	400,020	427,010	427,490	444,610	-	-	-	-	-	6,024,000	5,830,000	6,320,000	6,485,000	7,150,000

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1952 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests which will begin late in 1952 and end early in 1953. 2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown, except for incomplete periods. 4/ Preliminary estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries; for Southern Hemisphere, preliminary forecasts based largely on acreage and weather conditions to date. 5/ Estimated totals, which in the case of production are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 6/ Average of less than 5 years. 7/ Figure for 1935 only. 8/ Comprises Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Eastern Germany, Hungary, Poland, and Rumania. 9/ Estimates for Syria and Lebanon not shown separately during this period. 10/ Figures for the period shown are not strictly comparable since figures for 1950-1952 include allowances for non-reporting areas, which were not included with earlier figures shown, but were included in estimated total for Asia. 11/ Production on European holdings only.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of United States Foreign Service officers, results of office research or other information. Prewar estimates for countries having changed boundaries have been adjusted to conform to present boundaries.

RYE: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, averages 1935-39 and 1945-49, annual 1950-52 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/					Yield per acre 3/					Production				
	Average					Average					Average				
	1935-39	1945-49	1950	1951	1952 4/	1935-39	1945-49	1950	1951	1952 4/	1935-39	1945-49	1950	1951	1952 4/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels
NORTH AMERICA															
Canada	816	1,129	1,168	1,127	1,257	11.3	11.2	11.4	15.7	19.8	9,191	12,653	13,333	17,647	24,911
United States	3,699	1,810	1,730	1,733	1,350	12.1	12.3	12.3	12.4	11.7	44,917	22,336	21,264	21,410	15,759
Total	4,515	2,939	2,898	2,860	2,607	-	-	-	-	-	54,108	34,989	34,597	39,057	40,670
EUROPE															
Austria	881	616	652	645	650	23.4	19.9	26.4	28.1	28.2	20,611	12,260	17,240	18,100	18,300
Belgium	401	259	220	202	199	37.4	36.3	42.9	39.6	43.2	15,016	9,410	9,430	8,000	8,600
Denmark	354	379	382	293	330	28.2	34.2	34.0	36.1	40.6	9,973	12,958	13,000	10,590	13,400
Finland	500	376	375	345	347	24.6	21.2	24.6	25.4	21.6	12,300	7,960	9,210	8,750	7,500
France	1,613	1,202	1,245	1,170	1,140	18.6	17.2	19.3	17.1	17.1	29,993	20,618	24,000	20,000	19,500
Western Germany	5/ 4,080	3,480	3,370	3,190	3,200	5/ 29.2	28.4	35.3	37.4	35.6	5/119,000	98,900	119,000	119,450	114,000
Greece	163	130	135	159	164	13.8	12.8	14.0	11.9	13.2	2,244	1,664	1,890	1,900	2,160
Italy	256	253	250	245	-	21.8	17.9	22.0	20.8	-	5,580	4,520	5,500	5,100	5,300
Luxembourg	18	15	17	17	-	25.7	26.3	32.4	29.4	-	462	395	550	500	-
Netherlands	560	492	433	397	450	36.4	31.5	38.3	45.4	46.3	20,394	15,520	16,570	18,030	20,810
Norway	13	4	3	2	2	31.2	32.8	31.3	25.0	40.0	405	131	94	50	80
Portugal	620	645	655	656	650	8.9	8.5	10.2	11.6	10.3	5,500	5,508	6,700	7,630	6,680
Spain	6/ 1,415	1,553	1,600	1,620	1,625	6/ 13.6	10.9	13.4	13.9	13.5	6/ 19,205	16,980	21,500	22,500	22,000
Sweden	470	363	313	242	311	31.6	28.4	30.7	28.5	35.2	14,840	10,323	9,600	6,900	10,940
Switzerland	38	32	40	39	39	33.2	33.9	37.5	38.5	35.9	1,260	1,084	1,500	1,500	1,400
United Kingdom	16	59	71	53	58	24.9	30.0	32.1	35.5	33.8	398	1,768	2,280	1,880	1,960
Yugoslavia	633	-	-	-	-	13.4	-	-	-	-	8,500	-	-	-	-
Estimated total 7/	12,030	10,450	10,390	9,910	10,060	-	-	-	-	-	286,000	228,000	265,000	260,000	260,000
Other Europe, estimated total 8/	21,630	17,360	19,070	19,190	18,990	-	-	-	-	-	480,000	337,000	415,000	425,000	415,000
Estimated total, all Europe 7/	33,660	27,810	29,460	29,100	29,050	-	-	-	-	-	766,000	565,000	680,000	685,000	675,000
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	60,800	72,300	74,000	-	-	14.6	12.4	12.3	-	-	885,000	894,000	910,000	-	-
ASIA															
Turkey	939	1,017	1,205	1,275	1,300	15.2	13.5	14.5	18.4	18.5	14,301	13,679	17,440	23,500	24,000
SOUTH AMERICA															
Argentina	1,078	1,561	2,433	400	-	9.1	9.6	10.2	8.8	-	9,771	14,944	24,840	3,500	-
AFRICA															
Union of South Africa	5/ 117	197	-	-	-	5/ 6.8	4.9	-	-	-	794	973	-	-	-
Estimated world total 7/	101,260	106,050	110,420	104,050	104,890	-	-	-	-	-	1,732,000	1,530,000	1,670,000	1,655,000	1,565,000

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow: thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1952 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests, which will begin late in 1952 and end early in 1953. 2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown, except for incomplete periods. 4/ Preliminary estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries; for Southern Hemisphere, preliminary forecasts based largely on acreage and weather conditions to date. 5/ Average of less than 5 years. 6/ Figure for 1935 only. 7/ Estimated totals, which in the case of production are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 8/ Comprises Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Eastern Germany, Hungary, Poland, and Rumania.

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Wheat production in South America is expected to be considerably above the small 1951 harvest, when drought in Argentina reduced the crop to the smallest figure of record. The acreage seeded for the current crop shows a good increase over that of a year ago, and growing conditions to date are reported favorable. Prospects for rye are also good, following the virtual crop failure last year.

The outlook for the wheat crop in Australia is slightly less favorable than at this time a year ago, as a result of reduced acreage, the smallest since 1944-45. The reduction was not planned, but was caused by unfavorable weather at seeding time--too much rain in parts of New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia and too little in Western Australia. According to a preliminary forecast by the Australian Wheat Board, the 1952-53 crop will be about 10 million bushels less than the 1951-52 harvest. Rye is of no significance in this country.

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled articles on world agricultural production approved by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. It is based in part upon U.S. Foreign Service reports.

WORLD PRODUCTION OF DAIRY PRODUCTS, SECOND QUARTER, 1952 1/

Over-all factory production of dairy products showed a slight increase in the second quarter of 1952 in the major producing countries of the world compared with the corresponding quarter of 1951, according to information available to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Milk production was down in several countries, but the changed pattern of milk utilization accounted for some of the increases in dairy products output, particularly in cheese and dried milk.

Butter production in factories in the second quarter of 1952 was 3 percent below the comparable quarter of 1951. Output was up in the United Kingdom, Canada and Australia where higher milk production increased the quantity available for manufacturing, much of which was utilized for butter. Production declined in Denmark and the Netherlands, reflecting the reduced milk production in this quarter. Smaller manufacturing supplies in the United States resulted in a drop in butter production. Output for the quarter in Argentina was below comparable 1951, the production of butter and casein being less profitable than that of cheese. Butter production also was down in New Zealand and the Union of South Africa.

(Text continued on Page 273; tables follow)

1/ A more extensive statement will soon be published as a Foreign Agricultural Circular available from the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

DAIRY PRODUCTS: Output in principal producing and exporting countries, 2nd quarter (calendar) 1952, with comparisons.

Country and Product	Average 1934-38	Total 1951	1951			1952		Second Quarter 1952/51
			2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	1st quarter	2nd quarter	
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	Percent
Butter								
Canada	1/ 254,774	257,604	84.815	99,875	47,549	27,138	93,084	110
United States	1,673,328	1,214,685	379,315	349,860	225,275	246,715	369,805	98
Belgium	46,179	2/3/ 74,556	22,433	24,350	3/ 15,855	12,302	—	-
Denmark	400,660	370,593	112,655	101,191	75,618	70,988	99,420	88
France 4/	5/ 529,000	5/ 584,000	—	—	—	—	—	-
Germany, Western	6/7/ 560,000	607,980	171,611	179,783	140,382	125,933	—	-
Ireland	89,400	72,838	22,444	32,425	14,643	3,738	—	-
Netherlands	201,000	184,274	61,978	56,167	34,088	3/ 25,560	44,802	72
Norway	24,930	24,647	9,279	7,683	3,055	3/ 4,061	—	-
Sweden	152,769	234,322	67,965	69,617	46,839	3/ 44,235	—	-
Switzerland 8/	57,760	55,115	—	—	—	—	—	-
United Kingdom	44,200	12,634	5,197	3,136	1,120	3/ 2,061	9,453	182
Argentina	65,742	3/ 94,884	3/ 23,221	3/ 11,427	3/ 20,666	3/ 27,558	22,046	95
Union of South Africa	9/ 27,725	65,867	14,688	11,978	17,227	19,097	13,996	95
Australia	7/ 415,250	3/ 314,378	3/ 47,461	62,032	104,919	3/ 71,998	55,615	117
New Zealand - total	7/ 365,912	3/ 410,536	3/ 38,472	73,472	173,824	137,536	5/ 38,080	99
Export gradings	10/ 322,796	3/ 356,919	3/ 29,772	54,089	153,619	120,302	28,327	95
Cheese								
Canada	1/ 119,924	85,260	27,197	38,424	14,629	3,880	22,481	83
United States	643,234	1,157,560	379,510	330,125	212,675	225,035	380,200	100
Denmark	68,820	165,124	52,470	46,516	31,305	33,730	60,641	116
France 11/	5/ 584,000	5/ 617,000	—	—	—	—	—	-
Italy 11/	523,518	5/ 613,000	—	—	—	—	—	-
Netherlands	5/ 200,000	265,257	87,494	86,390	53,534	3/ 38,552	87,057	100
Norway 12/	39,067	63,929	21,895	18,361	10,319	3/ 13,913	—	-
Sweden	76,059	120,007	35,902	33,227	21,437	3/ 25,097	—	-
Switzerland 12/	111,729	116,848	3/ 31,209	39,220	3/ 33,485	16,426	35,913	115
United Kingdom 4/	109,000	98,516	34,496	30,240	9,498	3/ 24,461	44,666	130
Argentina	67,873	3/ 186,210	3/ 39,306	3/ 31,484	3/ 58,835	66,138	48,501	123
Union of South Africa	9/ 10,195	3/ 21,092	3/ 4,344	3/ 4,170	3/ 5,695	5,902	4,810	111
Australia	7/ 48,400	93,242	9,910	22,010	39,165	18,556	10,841	109
New Zealand - total	7/ 210,911	3/ 227,360	3/ 26,432	3/ 32,256	92,064	3/ 70,560	5/ 19,389	73
Export gradings	10/ 204,110	224,411	38,221	17,881	86,739	72,809	27,015	71

Canned milk								
Canada 13/	1/ 104,335	327,844	120,531	110,213	53,071	48,399	128,544	107
United States 13/	2,469,535	3/ 3,935,100	3/ 1,371,125	3/ 1,077,875	636,415	746,375	1,274,865	93
Cuba	14/ 32,564	45,192	8,820	18,102	12,726	—	—	-
Denmark	40,785	—	—	—	—	—	—	-
France	15/ 28,953	—	—	—	—	—	—	-
Netherlands	309,952	394,822	116,341	98,180	92,575	3/ 99,463	132,040	114
Switzerland	14,198	—	—	—	—	—	—	-
United Kingdom	378,560	176,512	97,395	33,062	15,232	3/ 23,565	138,611	142
Australia	7/ 41,894	3/ 150,558	3/ 21,375	30,989	59,918	31,212	—	-
New Zealand	14/ 11,273	—	—	—	—	—	—	-
Dried milk 16/								
Canada	1/ 26,079	3/ 70,179	3/ 22,910	3/ 25,378	3/ 14,104	3/ 9,083	31,136	136
United States	14/ 203,555	3/ 841,300	3/ 325,675	3/ 224,150	113,350	186,720	355,760	109
Belgium	5,500	3/ 17,279	3/ 7,273	3/ 7,120	3/ 1,950	1,091	—	-
Denmark	2,205	—	—	—	—	—	—	-
France	15/ 7,685	—	—	—	—	—	—	-
Netherlands	56,438	75,432	30,806	27,039	10,208	3/ 12,207	41,224	134
Sweden	1,351	3/ 17,789	5,178	4,279	3/ 2,641	4,714	—	-
Switzerland	7,187	—	—	—	—	—	—	-
United Kingdom	43,098	50,086	27,238	11,917	3,494	3/ 8,423	31,898	117
Australia	7/ 16,971	57,013	4,538	12,704	26,615	13,901	—	-
New Zealand	17/ 17,429	—	—	—	—	—	—	-

1/ Average 1935-39. 2/ Total production in 1951 is estimated at 169,476,000 pounds. 3/ Revised. 4/ Total production. 5/ Estimated. 6/ Average 1935-38. 7/ Production year ending June 30. 8/ Total butter and includes butter made from the milk of sheep and goats. 9/ Production year ending August 31. 10/ Marketing year ending July 31. 11/ Total cheese, and includes cheese made from the milk of goats and sheep. 12/ Total cheese, and includes cheese made from the milk of goats. 13/ Both bulk and case goods. 14/ Less than a 5-year average. 15/ For 1937. 16/ Total dried-whole and dried-skim milk for human consumption. 17/ For 1938.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated from official statistics, U. S. Foreign Service reports, and other information.-Sept. 22, 1952.

INDICATED 1952 WORLD EGG PRODUCTION 1/

The production of eggs in 1952 in a group of countries for which estimates are available is indicated at approximately 3 percent greater than that of a year earlier but 55 percent greater than the prewar, 1934-38 average. 2/ Most of the increase, compared with 1951 and prewar, is accounted for by increases in Canada and in the United States but significant increases also are indicated in Western Germany and Sweden. In other reporting European countries 1952 production is expected to be about the same or slightly smaller than in 1951. Increases over prewar are indicated in all reporting European countries excepting Ireland.

The indicated increase in egg production in the major countries reporting an increase, is mainly the result of an increase in the number of hens and pullets, although there has been an increase in the rate of lay in a number of reporting countries. In countries where feed is relatively plentiful except for the United States, higher egg prices, reflecting in large part an increase in demand, have stimulated egg production. In most European and South American countries, however, the short supply and relatively high price of feed has retarded any further increase or caused some decline in egg production. In many feed-importing countries Government policy has been directed toward stabilizing flocks at a level that can be supported mainly with locally grown feeds.

Egg production in North American countries in 1952 is expected to be greater than that of a year earlier mainly as a result of increases in the United States and Canadian production. A combined increase over prewar of over 70 percent is indicated for these 2 countries. Sharply increased numbers of pullets on farms at the beginning of 1952 was an important factor in both countries. Commercial egg production is believed to be increasing in Mexico and in Cuba under encouragement from the Cuban Ministry of Agriculture.

Egg production in reporting countries of Europe is expected to show a slight increase in 1952 over that of a year earlier mainly as a result of increased production in Western Germany. A moderate increase also is indicated for Sweden. Production is expected to be about the same, or slightly smaller, than that of a year earlier in Belgium, Denmark, Ireland and Switzerland. Decreased production in the United Kingdom is expected to represent the greatest decline in any European country for which data are available.

Egg production in South America is expected to be greater than that of a year earlier as a result of increases in Argentina, Brazil and Chile, the 3 principal egg producing countries. Higher egg prices than a year earlier has been an important factor in this increase, and improved

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1/ A more extensive statement will soon be published as a Foreign Agricultural Circular available from the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.
2/ United States, Canada, Belgium, Denmark, Western Germany, Ireland, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. The comparison with 1951 includes estimates for Argentina, Brazil and Chile, for which no prewar data are available.

EGGS: Number produced in specified countries, average 1934-38, annual 1947-51 and indicated 1952 1/

Continent and country	Average 1934-38	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	Indicated 1952
	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million
NORTH AMERICA							
Canada	2,638	4,484	4,274	3,774	3,662	3,611	4,050
United States-Farm	35,498	55,384	54,899	56,154	58,734	59,356	61,400
Cuba	320	288	276	318	320	-	-
Dominican Republic	-	60	60	60	60	60	-
Guatemala	-	-	-	-	90	-	-
Panama	-	52	-	54	-	55	-
EUROPE							
Austria	663	285	350	400	540	640	-
Belgium	1,693	1,380	1,440	1,900	2,100	1,945	1,945
Denmark	1,979	992	1,392	1,870	2,120	1,960	1,940
Finland	317	117	176	266	317	340	-
France	6,200	6,300	6,100	6,800	7,500	7,500	-
Germany (Western)	4,500	1,975	2,250	2,800	4,100	4,900	5,200
Greece	550	376	384	390	440	423	-
Ireland	1,086	733	844	1,014	1,073	855	850
Italy	5,500	4,300	4,450	4,550	5,000	5,225	-
Luxembourg	40	30	35	40	40	40	-
Netherlands	1,978	1,052	1,159	1,480	1,775	2,075	-
Norway	369	198	263	340	459	391	-
Portugal	250	-	-	-	450	450	450
Spain	1,700	1,992	1,800	1,800	1,920	1,980	-
Sweden	1,000	1,217	1,335	1,331	1,407	1,392	1,427
Switzerland	423	370	430	516	520	525	522
United Kingdom-Farm 2/ 3/	3,871	2,500	2,800	3,600	4,400	4,800	4,800
Total 2/ 3/	5,098	4,230	4,440	5,300	6,160	6,500	6,300
Yugoslavia	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
ASIA							
Lebanon	-	60	48	42	45	40	-
Israel 4/	108	-	-	163	340	400	350
Syria	92	90	110	70	90	80	-
Turkey	1,003	895	852	850	855	942	-
Japan	3,553	663	790	1,214	1,568	-	-
India	-	-	-	1,085	1,082	-	-
Pakistan	-	-	300	-	-	-	450
Philippine Islands	-	400	605	652	740	900	-
SOUTH AMERICA							
Argentina	1,127	-	-	-	2,750	3,000	3,100
Brazil	-	2,820	2,860	3,100	3,280	3,350	3,440
Chile	-	460	400	600	670	760	800
Paraguay	-	100	110	120	120	-	-
Uruguay	289	326	330	300	300	-	-
AFRICA							
Egypt	751	-	-	-	514	455	-
French Morocco	1,000	-	-	-	-	500	-
Union of South Africa 5/	-	-	-	1,200	840	960	
OCEANIA.							
Australia 5/	708	1,470	1,431	1,443	1,388	1,288	-
New Zealand	430	6/ 134	6/ 135	6/ 140	6/ 170	6/ 180	-

1/ Relates to farm production in Canada and the United States, but data for many countries not explicit on this point. 2/ Year ending May of year indicated. Numbers possibly underreported and subject to revision. 3/ 3 year average. 4/ Year ending September 30. 5/ Year ending June, 6/ Commercial production for years ending June 30.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations marketing and storage practices in Brazil and Chile are also stimulating some increase. The scarcity and high prices for feed grains is serving to retard the rate of increase in most Latin American countries, however. A decline is indicated in Uruguay as a result of some liquidation in flocks, the result of high prices for both meat and corn.

In Asia, estimates of 1952 production are available only for Israel and Pakistan. Some decline is anticipated in Israel's production as a result of feed shortage and a reduction in laying hens, while some increase is expected in the latter country as a result of some further development of the poultry industry in East Bengal, this country's most important producing area.

In Australia preliminary data for the year ending June 30, 1952 indicate a reduction of about 6 percent as a result of the high price of feeds, largely explained by the recent drought-curtailed grain crop. No 1952 indications of egg production are available for New Zealand nor for the countries of Africa.

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports of world agricultural production approved by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. It is based in part upon U.S. Foreign Service Reports.

U. S. FOREIGN TRADE IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS DURING JULY 1952 1/

United States agricultural exports during July 1952, the first month of fiscal 1952-53, amounted in value to $169,399,000, a decrease of 33 percent below the $251,719,000 worth exported in July 1951. Exports of all commodities in the month under review were valued at $1,000,169,000 compared with $1,179,455,000 in July 1951, a decrease of 15 percent. Agricultural products represented 17 percent of the total United States exports as compared to 21 percent in July last year. The export figures include exports under the Mutual Security Program (military and economic), Department of the Army Civilian Supply Program, and other foreign aid programs.

Wheat was the leading agricultural export on a value basis in July with shipments valued at $42 million, compared with $64 million a year ago or a decrease of 34 percent. Notwithstanding the considerable decrease, wheat exports were still valued at 3 times the value of the exports of either rice or flue-cured tobacco which were second and third in value respectively. Rice was valued at $14 million compared with $12 million a year ago, an increase of 16 percent, and flue-cured tobacco was $12.5 million compared to $13.2 million a year ago or a decrease of 5 percent.

(Continued on Page 274)

1/ More complete details than presented in this summary will be published in United States Foreign Trade in Agricultural Products for July 1952, available on request from the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

UNITED STATES: Summary of exports, domestic, of selected agricultural products, during July 1951 and 1952

Commodity exported	Unit	July			
		Quantity		Value	
		1951	1952	1951	1952
				1,000	1,000
ANIMAL PRODUCTS:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Butter	Lb.	142	58	108	45
Cheese	Lb.	14,293	273	6,037	136
Milk, condensed	Lb.	2,466	2,321	562	557
Milk, whole, dried	Lb.	5,369	3,453	3,184	1,901
Nonfat dry milk solids	Lb.	24,225	3,567	1,566	637
Milk, evaporated	Lb.	15,596	10,570	2,311	1,715
Eggs, dried	Lb.	4,112	582	733	225
Beef and veal, total 1/	Lb.	472	1,666	226	550
Pork, total 1/	Lb.	5,851	10,833	1,859	2,398
Horse meat	Lb.	1,639	1,900	170	286
Lard	Lb.	72,030	32,421	13,723	3,925
Tallow, edible and inedible	Lb.	37,953	53,755	4,475	3,973
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Cotton, unmfd, excl. linters (480 lb.)	Bale	133	49	31,823	9,849
Apples, fresh	Lb.	4,277	4,332	252	396
Grapefruit, fresh	Lb.	8,654	8,900	347	424
Oranges and tangerines, fresh	Lb.	61,902	87,020	2,032	3,235
Pears, fresh	Lb.	1,200	3,114	131	296
Prunes, dried	Lb.	715	16,974	135	1,456
Raisins and currants	Lb.	1,448	6,914	256	744
Fruits, canned	Lb.	3,558	10,142	603	1,653
Fruit juices	Gal.	1,476	2,714	1,104	1,986
Barley, grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	4,951	3,119	7,482	5,057
Barley malt (34 lb.)	Bu.	315	441	858	1,139
Corn, grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	6,516	3,252	12,785	6,179
Grain sorghums (56 lb.)	Bu.	5,282	2,572	7,460	4,469
Rice, milled	Lb.	126,368	141,111	12,146	14,137
Wheat, grain (60 lb.)	Bu.	27,458	17,232	64,207	42,108
Flour, wholly of U.S. wheat (100 lb.)	Bag	602	1,373	3,032	7,109
Flour, not wholly of U.S. wheat (100 lb.)	Bag	155	423	988	2,425
Hops	Lb.	163	117	149	81
Peanuts, shelled	Lb.	4,617	45	621	23
Soybeans (except canned) (60 lb.)	Bu.	1,261	893	4,575	2,876
Soybean oil, crude, refined, etc.	Lb.	59,552	14,300	13,477	1,977
Soybean flour	Lb.	205	506	12	33
Seeds, field and garden	Lb.	3,538	581	553	198
Tobacco, bright flue-cured	Lb.	20,148	20,157	13,177	12,539
Tobacco, leaf, other	Lb.	3,661	5,663	2,040	3,772
Beans, dried	Lb.	18,451	18,245	1,303	1,492
Peas, dried	Lb.	6,583	4,310	355	279
Potatoes, white	Lb.	17,341	15,791	442	740
Vegetables, canned	Lb.	5,512	8,545	1,105	1,133
Total above				218,404	144,153
Food exported for relief, etc.				1,298	309
Other agricultural products				32,017	24,937
Total agricultural				251,719	169,399
Total all commodities				1,179,455	1,000,169

1/ Product weight.

Compiled from official records, Bureau of the Census.

UNITED STATES: Summary of imports for consumption of selected agricultural products during July 1951 and 1952

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	July Quantity 1951	 1952	 Value 1951	 1952
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS:		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Cattle, dutiable	No.	11	0	2,394	0
Cattle, free (for breeding)	No.	1	0	498	0
Casein and lactarene	Lb.	2,459	2,642	762	319
Cheese	Lb.	2,454	3,873	1,155	1,785
Hides and skins	Lb.	29,873	19,303	14,785	5,467
Beef canned, incl. corned	Lb.	16,299	15,838	5,013	5,618
Wool, unmfd,excl. free, etc.	Lb.	26,744	33,039	41,012	22,425
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Cotton,unmfd.,excl.linters (480 lb.)	Bale	8	7	1,346	1,084
Jute and jute butts,unmfd.(2,240 lb.)	Ton	2	5	514	1,809
Apples, green or ripe (50 lb.)	Bu.	1/	1/	1/	1/
Olives in brine	Gal.	1,035	1,514	1,887	2,172
Pineapples, prep. or preserved	Lb.	7,961	6,843	896	800
Barley malt	Lb.	9,446	8,736	559	531
Hops	Lb.	4	0	3	0
Almonds, shelled	Lb.	289	99	97	43
Brazil or cream nuts, not shelled	Lb.	3,097	5,273	551	950
Cashew nuts	Lb.	4,055	2,826	1,602	1,271
Coconut meat, shredded, etc.	Lb.	8,095	6,019	1,210	630
Castor beans	Lb.	8,509	9,596	912	776
Copra	Lb.	59,321	42,780	5,179	2,203
Flaxseed (56 lb.)	Bu.	0	0	0	0
Coconut oil	Lb.	5,701	15,089	760	1,060
Palm oil	Lb.	9,005	33	1,310	5
Tung oil	Lb.	1,109	4,785	384	1,743
Sugar, excl. beet (2,000 lb.)	Ton	350	395	38,655	43,724
Molasses, unfit for human consumption	Gal.	23,338	10,826	4,724	1,853
Tobacco, cigarette leaf	Lb.	6,063	6,659	4,033	4,333
Tobacco, other leaf	Lb.	1,457	1,551	2,204	1,955
Potatoes, white	Lb.	3,894	88	55	4
Tomatoes, natural state	Lb.	462	893	37	73
COMPLEMENTARY					
Wool, unmfd., free in bond	Lb.	7,018	12,306	6,988	5,220
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Bananas	Bunch	4,520	4,443	5,006	4,826
Coffee (ex. into Puerto Rico)	Lb.	164,893	185,916	86,563	95,442
Cocoa or cacao beans	Lb.	34,415	28,957	11,750	10,161
Tea	Lb.	7,173	8,482	3,245	3,064
Spices (complementary)	Lb.	2,577	4,885	2,330	3,425
Sisal and henequen (2,240 lb.)	Ton	14	7	6,635	2,707
Rubber, crude	Lb.	164,833	110,322	87,733	32,558
Total above				342,787	260,036
Other agricultural products				62,799	68,458
Total agricultural products				405,586	328,494
Total all commodities				886,975	835,114

1/ Less than 500.

Compiled from official records, Bureau of the Census.

MEDITERRANEAN BASIN ALMOND FORECAST SECOND LARGEST ON RECORD 1/

The 1952 preliminary forecast of shelled almond production in the leading foreign producing countries has been revised upward to 92,000 short tons, compared with 66,600 tons (revised) in 1951 and 98,700 tons in 1950. The present forecast exceeds the 10-year (1941-50) average of 68,100 tons by 35 percent and the 5-year (1946-50) average of 72,700 tons by 27 percent. This year's production was exceeded only by that of 1950.

The large Italian and Spanish crops are the reason for this near-record crop, as these 2 countries together have more almonds this year than the entire Mediterranean Basin had last year. The Spanish crop is turning out to be much larger than indicated earlier this season while the Italian forecast is down slightly. The Portuguese crop is up slightly as is that in France. The French Moroccan crop is down slightly from the June forecast and Iran remains unchanged. The United States forecast remains unchanged at 35,300 short tons, unshelled basis.

Growing conditions generally have been very satisfactory in the Mediterranean Basin all season, although nearly all countries had some minor frost or other damage. Italy and Spain also had an exceptionally hot summer. As harvest started in all countries it was discovered that the damage from weather was much less than had at first been expected and the second largest crop on record was at hand.

The remaining stocks of the 1951 harvest almonds in the Mediterranean Basin as the 1951-52 season came to a close were greatly reduced from those on hand in June. It is now estimated that not more than 6,700 tons remain, compared with 8,300 tons a year ago at the same time. The present stock figure represents 10 percent of the 1951 harvest compared with 8 percent a year earlier. Spain is estimated to have 4,900 tons of the total; however, recent reports from leading foreign importing countries indicate that most of this tonnage has been sold and will be shipped at an early date. Italy is estimated to have not over 1,400 tons and France and Portugal 200 tons each.

The 1951-52 export season came to a close with an estimated 50,700 short tons of shelled almonds being exported or 76 percent of the 1951 harvest, compared with 78,000 tons or 79 percent a year earlier. The 1951-52 exports while not setting any records must nevertheless be considered a good season in view of the various obstacles, such as high prices and import restrictions, which faced the trade during the year. Italy and Spain exported over 18,000 tons each and Iran probably set a record for that country with 6,800 tons. The bulk of foreign exports were to Western European countries, primarily Germany, France and the United Kingdom. The smaller Western European countries also

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1/ A more extensive **statement** soon will be **published** as a Foreign Agriculture Circular by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

ALMONDS, SHELLED: Estimated commercial production in specified countries, 1952 with comparisons

(Rounded to nearest 100 short tons)

Year	France	French Morocco	Iran	Italy	Portugal	Spain	Foreign total	United States unshelled 1/
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Average:								
1941-50	800	2,300	6,400	31,800	2,500	24,300	68,100	32,600
1946-50	900	2,900	7,100	35,400	3,400	23,000	72,700	40,100
Annual:								
1946	700	2,400	7,700	33,000	3,700	24,200	71,700	47,200
1947	1,000	1,200	6,000	46,200	1,100	22,000	77,500	35,700
1948	1,100	3,300	7,000	18,700	2,900	21,000	54,000	36,500
1949	300	3,300	7,700	24,300	4,200	21,900	61,700	43,300
1950	1,600	3,900	7,100	55,000	5,300	25,800	98,700	37,700
1951 2/	600	3,500	7,700	25,300	1/ 3,400	26,100	1/ 66,600	42,700
1952 1/ 2/	900	2,600	6,900	47,000	4,600	30,000	92,000	35,300

1/ Revised.
2/ Preliminary.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, results of office research, trade and other information.

UNITED STATES: Imports for consumption of shelled and unshelled almonds
(Crop year, September-August)

Year	French Morocco	Italy	Portugal	Spain	Other countries	Total
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
				SHELLED		
Averages:						
1941-42/1950-51	25	1,772	469	2,660	145	5,071
1946-47/1950-51	36	3,241	109	887	35	4,308
Annual:						
1946-47	34	2,054	187	950	76	3,301
1947-48	27	4,179	98	1,805	26	6,135
1948-49	0	4,370	206	255	47	4,878
1949-50	41	695	10	1	2/	747
1950-51	78	4,908	43	1,423	25	6,477
1951-52 1/	47	544	6	797	96	1,490
				UNSHELLED		
Averages:						
1941-42/1950-51	0	2	3	114	1	120
1946-47/1950-51	0	5	0	56	1	62
Annual:						
1946-47	0	6	0	145	6	157
1947-48	0	9	0	0	2/	9
1948-49	0	2	0	0	1	3
1949-50	0	2/	0	0	2/	2/
1950-51	0	6	0	135	0	141
1951-52 1/	0	2/	0	0	0	2/

1/ 11 months - September through July. 2/ Less than one-half ton.

UNITED STATES: Exports for consumption of shelled and unshelled almonds

Year	Canada	Mexico	Central America	South America	Others	Total
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
			SHELLED			
1952 1/	163	4	10	28	166	371
			UNSHELLED			
1952 1/	17	2/	2/	2/	12	29

1/ 7 months - January through July.

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Census.

received good tonnage. The Soviet Union, for the first time, purchased a fair volume in Italy, which in some quarters is believed to have been primarily for political reasons. The United States imports of foreign shelled almonds were considerably less than the previous season. This was due to a large domestic crop, substantial carry-over of foreign almonds imported during the 1950-51 season and various other reasons. The quota placed on imports of almonds into the United States was not reached.

The 1952-53 season abroad is starting slowly and without too much optimism as to its outcome. The large supply of both almonds and filberts available this season and reports of a good size walnut crop abroad generally is causing concern by most exporters as to where all these nuts will be sold and at what price. The British market, normally one of the most important, will be greatly reduced due to the import restrictions now in effect. France also is tightening up on imports of tree-nuts but probably will switch most of its buying to Spain and French Morocco because of present restrictions on buying in OEEC countries. Germany will no doubt be the principal buyer of nuts in the Mediterranean Basin this year but even if that country bought its normal prewar requirements, which under present conditions is improbable, huge quantities would still be left. The smaller European countries are expected to purchase more or less normal supplies. The United States probably will have some type of import restrictions on almonds and filberts. The United States filbert crop is the largest on record and the almond crop, while not a record, together with the carry-over from 1951 will probably be ample to take care of most United States needs. There will no doubt be some imported but they will be mostly types and sizes not in sufficient supply. The volume no doubt will be small.

The 1952-53 season abroad is facing another difficult problem in that last year when supplies were down, prices were high and most growers in the Mediterranean believe they should be kept at that level this year. In Italy and Spain the hot summer reduced the cash crops such as fresh fruits and vegetables which normally keep growers in cash until fall. At first these growers believed that since they received much less returns from such crops, they should get more for almonds and filberts, and consequently held for higher prices than exporters were in a position to grant. The knowledge that a large Turkish filbert crop is now expected and that the almond crop would be the second largest on record slowly reached growers and even more slowly is changing their ideas on prices. As the season opened, exporters generally were faced with prices which they knew foreign buyers would not be willing to pay. The first break in prices came in Turkey when filbert kernels dropped from $3 to $6 per 220 pounds. This was followed by a drop in Italian filbert prices and a gradual decline in Italian almonds. The official Spanish almond prices have not been received as this is written but exporters have already indicated they could do business at figures below those of last year and inquiries are being received. The Spanish are expected to be much freer this season from controls than has been the case in recent years and it is generally believed Spanish exporters will be in a better competitive position.

There is expected to be a strong fight for the available markets between Italian and Spanish exporters this season which, in view of present circumstances, can only mean competition on a basis of price. It appears that this season's export movement and price structures will not be clear for some time and that insofar as European buyers are concerned, it should be a buyer's market. If the United Kingdom and France change their policies the situation could be changed to a more promising one.--By Walter R. Schreiber.

COMMODITY DEVELOPMENTS

COTTON AND OTHER FIBER

U. S. COTTON EXPORTS DROP IN JULY

Exports of cotton from the United States totaled only 49,000 bales of 500 pounds (48,000 running bales) in July, the lowest monthly export total since August 1947. July usually represents a seasonal low point in United States cotton exports. Exports of 5,712,000 bales (5,520,000 running bales) during the entire 1951-52 crop year, however, were 33 percent higher than those of the previous year and were the second highest of any postwar year.

Exports under the Mutual Security Administration program are suspended each year during the 6-week period June 15-July 31 to avoid overlapping into new fiscal year operations. The low export total in July may also be attributed in part to the discounts in futures prices for the new crop in relation to spot prices for the old crop during the first half of 1952 when stocks of cotton and cotton products in most importing countries were large and mill consumption was declining. Another contributing factor was the existence of sizable stocks of old-crop cotton in foreign producing countries during the first half of 1952 resulting in a sharp price decline in most of them in recent months. Price declines and removal or reduction in export taxes since about April 1952 have placed nearly all foreign grown cotton on a competitive level with United States cotton for the first time in about 2 years. Stocks of cotton in foreign producing countries, as indicated by preliminary statistics, are at least 1.5 million bales higher than those of a year ago when they were exceptionally low.

A delay in shipment of more than 100,000 bales of United States cotton sold to importers in India and previously scheduled for shipment before July 31 also had an influence on the small volume of total exports in July. --By Charles H. Barber.

(Table on following page)

UNITED STATES: Exports of cotton by countries of destination; averages 1934-38 and 1945-49; annual 1948-49, 1949-50, 1950-51 and 1951-52

(Equivalent bales of 500 pounds gross)

Countries of destination	Year beginning August 1					
	Averages		1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52
	1934-38	1945-49				
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Austria	0	1/ 36	74	61	55	32
Belgium-Luxembourg	147	131	152	192	80	317
Czechoslovakia	65	57	36	58	6	0
Denmark	35	14	30	34	31	34
Finland	35	21	35	3	3	33
France	589	575	676	794	447	309
Germany	579	340	504	759	481	447
Greece	2	21	12	50	1	0
Italy	430	489	652	749	546	560
Netherlands	86	131	195	259	158	197
Norway	13	7	17	8	20	15
Poland and Danzig	224	69	95	47	1	0
Spain	101	69	70	66	66	203
Sweden	93	12	2/	29	33	100
Switzerland	2	**26**	38	41	22	99
United Kingdom	1,097	488	781	607	307	662
Yugoslavia	10	47	42	26	78	122
Other Europe	3/ 85	12	4/ 64	5/ 38	12	6/ 28
Total Europe	3,593	2,545	3,473	3,821	2,347	3,158
Canada	261	275	307	286	431	296
Chile	7/	20	60	39	48	35
Colombia	17	24	53	63	55	53
Cuba	7	16	8	19	24	20
India	44	86	3	405	219	778
China	55	401	282	132	54	0
Hong Kong	2/	35	29	144	27	0
Indonesia	2/	5	8	13	16	14
Japan	1,271	585	652	929	883	1,095
Korea, Republic of	7/	8/ 48	34	52	36	55
Australia	5	7	0	0	0	50
Other countries	43	18	52	9/ 101	140	10/ 158
Total	5,296	4,065	4,961	6,004	4,280	5,712

1/ 4-year average. 2/ Less than 500 bales. 3/ Includes Portugal 39, Soviet Union 23. 4/ Soviet Union 28, Rumania 14. 5/ Hungary 24. 6/ Portugal 21. 7/ If any, included in Other countries. 8/ 3-year average. 9/ Manchuria 41. 10/ Taiwan 53, French Indochina 24.

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

WORLD COTTON PRICES

Spot cotton-price quotations on certain world markets
converted at current rates of exchange

Market location, kind, and quality	Date 1952	Unit of weight	Unit of currency	Price in foreign currency	Equiv. US¢ a lb.	
					Spot quotation	Export & intermediate taxes
Egypt, Alexandria		Kantar				
Ashmouni, FG	9-18	99.05 lbs.	Tallari	71.90	41.40	5.87
Ashmouni, Good	"	"	"	67.40	38.81	5.87
Ashmouni, FGF	"	"	"	(not quoted)		
Karnak, FG	"	"	"	94.90	54.65	8.75
Karnak, Good	"	"	"	83.90	48.31	8.75
Karnak, FGF	"	"	"	(not quoted)		
India, Bombay		Candy				
Jarila, Fine	"	784 lbs.	Rupee	1/ 730.00	19.42	10.64
Broach Vijay, Fine	"	"	"	2/ 850.00	22.62	10.64
Pakistan, Karachi		Maund				
4F Punjab, SG, Fine	9-17	82.28 lbs.	"	89.00	32.63	6.93
289F Sind, SG, Fine	"	"	"	93.00	34.10	6.93
289F Punjab, SG, Fine	"	"	"	97.00	35.56	6.93
Turkey, Izmir		Kilogram				
Acala I	9-18	2.2046 lbs.	Kurus	275.00	44.55	-----
Acala II	"	"	"	250.00	40.50	-----
Turkey, Adana						
Acala I	"	"	"	262.00	42.44	-----
Peru, Lima		Sp. quintal				
Tanguis, Type 3-1/2	9-16	101.4 lbs.	Sol	515.00	33.00	8.98
Tanguis, Type 5	"	"	"	493.00	31.59	7.54
Pima, Type 1	"	"	"	675.00	43.25	6.50
Brazil, Recife		Arroba				
Mata, Type 4	9-18	33.07 lbs.	Cruzeiro	3/ 300.00	49.36	2.4% ad
Sertao, Type 4	"	"	"	3/ 365.00	60.05	valorem
Brazil, Sao Paulo						
Sao Paulo, Type 5	"	"	"	298.00	49.03	3.0% ad
Mexico, Matamoros						valorem
Middling, 1-1/32"	"	Pound	Cent(US)	3/4/ XXXX	37.83	-----
Mexico, Torreon		Sp. quintal				
Middling, 15/16"	"	101.4 lbs.	Peso	283.00	32.44	4.80
U.S.A., Houston-Galveston-New Orleans av.						
Middling, 15/16"	"	Pound	Cent	XXXXX	38.13	-----

Quotations of foreign markets and taxes reported by cable from U.S. Foreign Service posts abroad. U.S. quotations from designated spot markets.

1/ Reported 730.00 to 750.00 (19.96). Ceiling 820.00 (21.82).

2/ Reported 850.00 to 860.00 (22.88). Ceiling 925.00 (24.61).

3/ Nominal.

4/ Price is for Matamoros District cotton delivered uncompressed, ex-warehouse, Brownsville, Texas, Mexican export taxes paid. For shipside H/D add 0.64 cent a pound.

OUTLOOK FOR GREEK COTTON PRODUCTION IN 1952-53

The latest official estimate places the 1952-53 production of cotton in Greece at 119,000 bales (500 pounds gross), according to Print Hudson, Agricultural Attache, Athens. This compares with the 1951-52 record production of 130,000 bales. The 1952-53 cotton acreage is estimated at 203,000 acres, a reduction of 9,000 acres from the preceding year.

Weather conditions during the past summer were favorable for the irrigated cotton but generally unfavorable for the nonirrigated crop, the latter representing about 62 percent of the total acreage. Inadequate rainfall, together with dry northerly winds, resulted in a considerable shedding of premature bolls of nonirrigated cotton. Little insect damage has been reported and the picking of the 1952-53 crop is progressing satisfactorily.

The increase in the production of cotton has made Greece self-sufficient with respect to mill requirements of raw cotton and has also provided a small surplus for export. Total exports in 1951-52 amounted to 23,000 bales and may be somewhat higher during the current season. Despite a slight reduction in the crop, the government has recently agreed to permit the exportation of a maximum of 37,000 bales during 1952-53. This decision was taken in an effort to bolster prices of the new crop. Stocks estimated at 42,000 bales on July 31, 1952, were considered large enough to supply this export quantity and still provide minimum working stocks for the mills. Consumption is expected to remain at about the 1951-52 level of 110,000 bales. Imports during the past season amounted to only 1,500 bales, about 1,000 of which were Egyptian Karnak.

1951-52 COTTON PRODUCTION IN ARGENTINA WELL ABOVE 1950-51

The latest official estimate places the 1951-52 cotton crop in Argentina at 592,000 bales (500 pounds gross), according to C. A. Boonstra, Agricultural Attache, Buenos Aires. This compares with 643,000 bales in 1950-51 and is the second largest production of record, being exceeded only by the 1949-50 crop of 653,000 bales. The increased production during the past season may be attributed to a record acreage of 1,371,000 planted acres. The average yield per acre, although somewhat above average, was considerably lower than conditions earlier in the season indicated. If the earlier forecasts of yield had been attained, production would have reached or exceeded the record 1949-50 crop. The reduction in yield estimates was the result of late-season insect damage and heavy rains. Also, a large number of immature bolls were killed by frosts in June. The quality of last year's crop was reported to be good.

Consumption of raw cotton during 1951-52 totaled 468,000 bales, slightly above the 445,000 bales consumed in 1950-51. However, a decline in mill consumption which began several months ago is continuing and it now appears very unlikely that consumption will be as large during the present year as it was in the past year. Consumer demand is weak and both retailers and mills are holding large inventories of finished goods.

In view of the large 1951-52 crop and the lower rate of consumption, a considerable quantity of cotton is available for export. The export allocation for the current crop year is 115,000 bales. This amount may be increased, however, if consumption continues to decline. However, the exportation of cotton is being impeded by the high level of official price supports. Exporters are making only limited purchases because of the government support price of about 60 U.S. cents per pound for type D cotton--the principal type available for export this year. Much of the surplus cotton is being purchased by the government with the expectation that probable losses on exports may be largely offset by the use of various exchange rates in converting the proceeds. The government has recently announced the sale of some 27,000 to 28,000 bales to the British Raw Cotton Commission. There appears to be some chance of making sales to other European countries and to Japan under existing trade agreements.

With respect to the 1952-53 crop, it now seems likely that acreages will be reduced somewhat from 1951-52, particularly if the marketing of last year's crop continues at a low rate. Domestic prices are far above the world level at existing exchange rates, domestic consumption is declining, costs of production are increasing, and the government is incurring heavy losses to maintain favorable prices for cotton growers.

1951-52 COTTON EXPORTS FROM BRAZIL MUCH BELOW 1950-51

Exports of cotton from Brazil in 1951-52 totaled 338,000 bales (500 pounds gross), less than half of the 1950-51 exports. Shipments to all of the major recipients of Brazilian cotton were considerably reduced in 1951-52. This is due to the short crop in North Brazil and to the high support prices maintained by the government since the new crop in South Brazil began to move early in 1952. Exports to the United Kingdom, the principal destination for Brazil's cotton exports in 1951-52, amounted to only 103,000 bales compared with 249,000 bales in 1950-51. Export sales to West Germany were somewhat above those of the preceding year. Data for the past two seasons, together with averages for 1934 38 and 1945-49, are shown by countries in the accompanying table.

Substantial quantities of the 1951-52 crop have been purchased by the government under its support program. In view of the relatively high support prices some difficulties are being encountered in negotiating sales on foreign markets. Consequently, government-held stocks are at a very high level. Textile mills are limiting their purchases of local cotton because of these relatively high prices.

Present indications point to a slight reduction in the 1952-53 cotton acreage in South Brazil because of an expected shift in acreage planted to cereals. Another limiting factor is the possible shortage of labor, a factor which delayed the picking of the last season's crop to a considerable extent in some areas. However, the acreage actually planted will depend to a large extent upon the policy taken by the government with respect to price supports for the 1952-53 crop.

BRAZIL: Cotton exports by countries of destination; averages 1934-38 and 1945-49; annual 1950-51 and 1951-52

(Equivalent bales of 500 pounds gross)

Country of destination	Year beginning August 1			
	Averages		1950-51	1951-52
	1934-38	1945-49		
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Canada	.2	16.2	0	0
Cuba	0	4.1	0	0
Belgium	34.2	70.7	3.5	.1
Czechoslovakia	0	7.7	19.8	.8
Finland	0	10.2	14.2	14.4
France	92.1	64.1	112.9	40.9
Germany	331.2	.6	41.4	58.8
Italy	38.5	110.5	5.4	4.4
Netherlands	31.1	43.3	19.3	1.1
Norway	0	5.0	0	0
Poland	17.3	49.2	.9	2.6
Portugal	20.7	11.2	20.1	5.7
Spain	2.2	136.3	32.4	4.1
Sweden	4.9	48.5	24.2	3.6
United Kingdom	230.7	336.8	249.3	103.0
China	50.1	79.2	0	24.2
India	0	7.5	6.0	0
Japan	200.2	.9	77.8	52.9
Chile	0	11.5	2.1	1.6
Colombia	.1	17.8	4.6	0
Uruguay	0	7.2	5.3	.2
Australia	0	25.9	25.6	10.3
Other countries	11.6	51.7 1/	32.1	9.8
Total	1,065.1	1,116.1	696.9	338.5

1/ Mexico 20.6, Hong Kong 5.3.

Compiled from Comercio Exterior do Brazil and U.S. Foreign Service reports.

FATS AND OILS

INDONESIA'S AUGUST COPRA EXPORTS LOWEST FOR THE YEAR

Indonesian copra shipments dropped to 17,042 long tons during August 1952, the lowest monthly volume to date for the year. This is a decrease of 12 percent from the July shipments and 59 percent less than the August 1951 exports. Consignments to the Netherlands amounted to 8,377 tons, to Germany 7,500 and to Austria 1,165 tons. January-August accumulation totals 223,380 tons against 304,394 tons in the comparable period of 1951.

Copra Foundation purchases in August amounted to 21,850 tons--16,730 in East Indonesia and 5,120 in West Borneo. Deliveries to oil mills were 9,456 tons. The copra buying price in East Indonesia during the last half of August was 90 rupiahs per one hundred kilograms including packing. On September 1, the price increased 10 rupiahs to 100 and was guaranteed until the end of the month. September production and exports are forecast at 29,500 and 19,700 tons, respectively.

PHILIPPINE COPRA EXPORTS CONTINUE DOWN FROM 1951

Philippine exports of copra and coconut oil during August 1952 amounted to 52,643 and 7,172 long tons, respectively. This was the largest monthly shipment of copra since January but the volume of oil dropped considerably from July. On a copra basis, January-August exports totaled 481,810 tons, representing a decrease of 14 percent from the comparable period of 1951.

August copra shipments were consigned as follows: United States - 21,436 (Pacific - 16,750, Atlantic - 2,253, Gulf - 2,433); Canada - 1,500; Japan - 3,826; Israel - 1,400; Colombia - 6,281; Venezuela - 1,500; Denmark - 1,500; Germany - 900; Italy - 2,300; Switzerland - 500; Belgium - 8,400; Norway - 1,500; and Europe unspecified - 1,600. Coconut oil exports went to: United States - 5,453 (Pacific - 1,003, Atlantic - 4,450); South Africa - 510; Belgium - 708; and the Netherlands - 501.

The copra export price as of mid-September was reported at $135 per short ton c.i.f. Pacific. Local buying prices in Manila ranged from 22 to 23 pesos per 100 kilograms ($111.77 - $116.85 per long ton) and in producing areas from 21.50 to 24 pesos ($109.23 - $121.93).

Revisions for July copra data show the following changes: Japan, from 1,831 to 2,326 tons and total from 42,153 to 42,648 tons.

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The Philippine copra situation for the first half of 1952 as reported by J. R. Johnstone, American Embassy, Manila, is summarized as follows: Production of copra, coconut oil and desiccated coconut during the first half of 1952 was down about 8 percent from the comparable period of 1951. In terms of copra equivalent total production amounted to 435,249 long tons of which about 87 percent was exported and 13 percent was consumed locally. The decreased volume of coconut output this year may be traced chiefly to 2 factors--the continuing unfavorable copra market and typhoon losses.

Philippine consumption of copra products is estimated at 56,000 tons during January-June 1952, representing an 8 percent increase over the same period last year. Exports amounted to 379,690 tons, copra equivalent, or 10 percent below shipments during the first half of 1951. Contrary to the over-all downward trend, there was a moderate increase in coconut oil exports raising the total to about 40,000 tons. The desiccated coconut market continued to weaken and exports, approximating 14,000 tons, were the smallest since liberation.

PHILIPPINE REPUBLIC: Coconut production in copra equivalent, January-June 1952 with comparisons

(Long tons)

	1950	1951 1/	January-June 1951 1/	January-June 1952 1/
Exports:				
Copra	691,722	760,036	346,953	298,731
Coconut oil as copra 2/	110,146	122,408	53,971	63,681
Desiccated coconut as copra 3/	84,922	50,701	23,276	17,281
Total as copra	886,790	933,145	424,200	379,693
Domestic utilization:				
Coconut oil as copra 2/	104,646	103,175	51,587	55,556
Total production as copra 4/	991,436	1,036,320	475,787	435,249

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Computed at 63 percent oil extraction rate. 3/ Computed as 83 percent of copra equivalent. 4/ Excluding coconut utilized in the making of home-made oil and native culinary preparations.

Sources: Associated Steamship Lines for copra and coconut oil data. Peter Paul (Philippine) Corporation for desiccated coconut export data. Trade representatives for data on domestic utilization.

The over-all trend in copra prices during the 6-month period was decidedly downward. In early January local exporters were paying about 28 pesos per 100 kilograms ($142 per long ton) for copra. On June 30 this copra sold for 24 pesos ($122). The trend has continued into the second semester and on August 11 exporters were paying a maximum of 21.50 pesos ($109). (As shown above, prices recovered somewhat in mid-September.)

Unless producers are discouraged by weak demand, copra production should be seasonally up during the last half of the year. The recent fair demand in Europe, if it continues, will greatly benefit the local industry by supplementing the weakening demand in the United States. The elimination of the United States excise tax continues to be a strong issue, but there seems to be less optimism regarding this.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT TO END ROLE AS IMPORTER OF LINSEED

The British Ministry of Food has decided to end buying of flaxseed and linseed oil from overseas on Government account, reports Assistant Agricultural Attache William Kling, American Embassy, London. Arrangements for resuming private imports under license will be explained to the trade as soon as possible. Meanwhile, the Ministry cautions, prospective importers should await further announcement by the Board of Trade "before entering into commitments to purchase." And until arrangements are completed for returning the linseed trade to private hands, the British Government will continue to be the sole seller.

The Ministry also announced, as of September 8, a reduction in the price of crude linseed oil from Ŀ185 to Ŀ180 per long ton (U.S. 23.1 cents per pound to 22.5 cents) bulk, f.o.b. plant. No changes were made in the prices of other unrefined oils and fats and technical animal fats allocated to primary wholesalers and large trade users during the 4-week period ending October 4 next.

The Ministry of Food has been the sole importer of flaxseed and linseed oil into the United Kingdom since 1939.

ISRAEL'S OILSEED OUTPUT UP SHARPLY IN 1951-52

Israel's production of vegetable oilseeds during 1951-52 has been estimated at 10,200 short tons, or almost three times the 3,620 tons produced in the previous season, reports H. H. Bristol, American Embassy, Tel Aviv. The expansion in acreage devoted to oilseeds and adequate rainfall during the winter of 1951-52 were responsible for the larger oilseed output. Production of vegetable oils from domestic materials in 1951-52 is expected to reach 3,140 tons, against only 680 tons in 1950-51.

The increase in the 1951-52 crop occurred mainly in sunflower (3,300 tons), safflower (2,200), and sesame seeds (660). Peanut output (3,960) also was above last year. Flax continues to be grown on an experimental basis for fiber production only, but 80 tons of flaxseed were produced. Production of those oilseeds in 1950-51 was as follows: peanuts - 3,300 tons; sunflower - 220; safflower - 30; sesame - 50; and flaxseed - 20 tons.

With the exception of safflower, Israel has the problem of diverting part of the oilseed harvest to oil mills. Last year almost all of the peanuts and sunflower crop was consumed as nuts or seeds. This year it is believed that a larger share of the peanut and sunflower crop will be sold to processors because the oil mills have in many instances contracted for the crop in advance. Safflower also has been grown this year under contract, principally with paint manufacturers who intend to use it as a substitute for linseed oil. No contracts have been made for the sesame crop, however, and it is believed that very little of either the seed or oil produced will enter normal channels of trade. At the present time, almost all of Israel's sesame crop is processed to oil by Arab farmers.

There were no exports of vegetable oilseeds or oils from Israel during 1951 or for the first 7 months of 1952. Principal oilseeds and oils imported in 1951 (with major sources in parentheses) were as follows: cottonseed - 5,098 tons (Sudan); sunflower seed - 2,306 (Abyssinia and Eritrea); copra - 11,970 (Philippines); linseed - 1,008 (Abyssinia and Eritrea); sesame seed - 448 (Iran); other oilseeds (mainly soybeans) - 19,290 (United States); peanut oil - 1,480; sunflower seed oil - 249; coconut oil - 208; cottonseed oil - 7; and other edible oils - 1,955 tons.

Vegetable oilseeds continue to be grown in Israel on an experimental basis pending the availability of land and the working out by the government of a "cost plus" schedule which will induce farmers to cultivate oilseed crops. Peanuts are considered by the Ministry of Agriculture as the most suitable oil crop. The profits allowed under the government's "cost plus" system for peanuts are generally comparable with those which can be obtained from poultry and dairy farming. The principal limiting factor, however, has been the non-availability of irrigated land.

Experiments this year also are being carried on in the cultivation of cotton. The plan is to grow American cotton which can be cultivated and harvested with a maximum of mechanization, thus avoiding the necessity for the large number of farm laborers required for Egyptian varieties. As is the case with sesame, the determining factor seems to be the high cost of labor. Should the cotton experiment prove successful, cottonseed as a by-product should make a valuable contribution to Israel's agricultural economy.

The government's immediate goal in oilseed production is to cultivate 44,000 acres of irrigated lands in peanuts and produce approximately 3,300 tons of olive oil annually. This would supply the major share of Israel's annual requirements for 22,000 to 28,000 tons of edible oil. With total irrigated lands in Israel now standing at approximately 85,000 acres, however, and olive cultivation taken up by local farmers only with the greatest reluctance, it seems unlikely that the government's objective will be attained in the near future. In the meantime, Israel will continue to import the major share of her vegetable oilseed requirements within the limitations set by the availability of foreign exchange.

TOBACCO

BURMA'S TOBACCO PRODUCTION HIGHER; NEW CIGARETTE FACTORY BEGINS PRODUCTION

Burma's 1950-51 tobacco crop as reported by J. R. Boulware, American Embassy, Rangoon is slightly above the prewar 1935-39 annual average. Estimated tobacco production for 1950-51 is about 110 million pounds as compared with the prewar annual average of 107 million pounds. Acreage planted to flue-cured tobacco in 1951-52 has increased to 1,500 acres as compared with only 300 acres in 1950-51. A further increase is anticipated for 1952-53. Even though acreage planted to flue-cured leaf is increasing rapidly, it is reported that the quality of leaf has not improved accordingly.

A new cigarette factory began production during July 1952 in Burma. According to reports the factory is thoroughly modern and has a capacity of about 1,000 cigarettes per minute. However, for domestic consumption, Burma is still not self-sufficient in cigarette manufacturing and has to depend on imports from the United Kingdom and India. Domestically produced cigarettes cannot compete with the imported brands in quality despite the difference in taxes and duties. Present taxes on Burmese produced cigarettes is $0.53 per thousand as compared with $4.59 per thousand plus 40 percent ad valorem duty on imported cigarettes.

PHILIPPINE REPUBLIC'S TOBACCO CROP LOWER

Tobacco production during 1951-52 in the Philippine Republic is preliminarily estimated at 10 percent below the 1950-51 output, according to G. A. Hays and M. Belisario, American Embassy, Manila. Cigarette manufacturing increased 20 percent during 1951 as compared with 1950. Exports of leaf tobacco during the 1952 calendar year are expected to be about twice as large as in 1951.

A tentative estimate for the 1951-52 Philippine tobacco crop is 59.5 million pounds from 113,700 acres as compared with 65.8 million pounds from 125,600 acres in 1950-51. Yield per acre during 1951-52 is estimated at 523 pounds as compared with 524 pounds per acre last season. Decrease in production is attributed primarily to decreased acreage planted to tobacco, and also some unfavorable weather conditions. The decreased acreage this year was attributed to the lower prices paid for domestic tobacco and the large carry-over of 1951 filler leaf.

Cigarette production during 1951 totaled 9,014 million pieces as compared with 7,495 million pieces in 1950. Chewing tobacco production increased to 0.7 million pounds in 1951 from 0.5 million pounds in 1950. Cigar production went down to 91.0 million pieces in 1951 as compared with 93.4 million in 1950. Smoking tobacco production also declined to slightly less than 0.4 million pounds in 1951 as compared to 0.6 million pounds in 1950.

Exports of unmanufactured tobacco during 1952 is expected to be about 26.5 million pounds as compared with 13.9 million pounds. About 66 percent of the 1952 exports are expected to go to Spain. This sizeable increase in total exports is anticipated in view of the decline in local prices.

GRAINS, GRAIN PRODUCTS AND FEEDS

FRANCE REPORTS GOOD GRAIN CROPS

The 1952 grain crop in France was on the whole, one of the best since the war, despite hot dry weather in late spring and early summer, according to a report from the American Embassy at Paris. Spring seeded grain sustained considerable damage, and yields of winter grain were slightly reduced in some areas, according to the report.

The current estimate places the wheat crop at about 300 million bushels compared with 265 million bushels in 1951 and the 1945-49 average of 238 million. On the basis of good yields reflected in late threshing returns, however, the next estimate is expected to show a higher production figure. This year's wheat is of excellent quality, of good weight and with a very low moisture content. Whereas a large percentage of the 1951 wheat had to be dried before going into storage, virtually none of the current crop will require conditioning. Harvesting began at least 2 weeks earlier than is normal and was 4 weeks earlier than in 1951.

Other grain crops also were reported to be good this year, though they suffered more damage from heat and drought than did wheat. The rye harvest is estimated at about 20 million bushels, approximately the 1951 outturn. Yields were up slightly, compared with those of a year ago offsetting a slight reduction in area. Acreage of oats also shows a slight reduction, which with a 10 percent reduction in yields brings total production about 12 percent below last year's harvest. Latest official estimates place the current outturn of oats at about 225 million bushels, compared with 255 million a year ago.

Barley production this year is placed at 79 million bushels, about 3 percent above the 1951 crop. The slight increase is attributed to increased acreage, which more than offset reduced yield's this season. Production of mixed grains, both winter and spring mixed, is smaller than that of last year. Acreage was smaller and yields of spring mixed were slightly smaller than the 1951 average.

No official estimate of corn acreage has been released, but it is reported that the area will approximate the 1951 area which was at the prewar level. The dry weather of June and July reduced prospects for the corn crop considerably and yields are expected to be considerably below those of 1951 despite some recovery following the general rains of early August.

Net imports of wheat during 1951-52 totaled about 22 million bushels, contrasted with net exports approximating that amount in 1950-51. During the current season France is expected to again be a net importer of wheat. Net imports of about 23 million bushels of corn and 11 million bushels of barley were also reported during 1951-52. A reduced corn crop this year does not necessarily imply increased import needs since good barley crops in France and French North Africa offer possibilities for some substitution.

Storage problems are expected to be troublesome this season, with facilities already becoming clogged as a result of the early season and increased use of combines in harvesting the grain crop. Fortunately virtually no drying of grain will be necessary.

The price to producers of 1952 wheat is unchanged from the 1951 rate of 3600 francs per metric quintal ($2.84 per bushel) for soft wheat. (See Foreign Crops and Markets August 18, 1952). Prices for hard wheat are set at a slightly higher level, averaging about 15 percent above the soft wheat rates. In case of price revision for the more generally grown soft wheat the rate for hard wheat will automatically change proportionately. The domestic rate set for hard wheat applies also to the crop in Algeria. General dissatisfaction with the price may cause some drop in acreage seeded to wheat in France this fall. Some increase in feeding of wheat also seems likely this season since the price of corn has been increased to the same level as the basic price for soft wheat. Prices of other grains, remained at the 1951 rate but with some freedom from former restrictions on premiums. --By Judith E. Downey, based in part upon U. S. Foreign Service reports.

THAILAND EXPORTS LESS RICE THAN YEAR AGO

Rice exports from Thailand during the first half of 1952 totaled 1,614 million pounds (732,000 metric tons) in terms of milled, a decline from the 1,764 million pounds (800,000 tons) during the corresponding months of a year earlier. The principal countries of destination were Malaya and Japan, followed by Hong Kong, India, and Indonesia. Sizable quantities also were shipped to Korea.

THAILAND: Exports of milled rice, by country of destination, January-June 1952 with comparisons

Country of destination	Average 1936-40	1950	1951 1/	1952 1/ First quarter	Second quarter	First half
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Borneo	7	67	68	13	18	31
Ceylon	111	67	0	25	11	36
Hong Kong	630	295	235	103	165	268
India	77	194	507	64	171	235
Indonesia	26	210	411	208	24	232
Japan	193	721	782	243	104	347
Malaya	1,118	888	801	189	199	388
Philippines	52	14	243	0	0	0
Belgium	64	10	38	0	0	0
Netherlands	82	163	133	4	2/	4
United Kingdom	75	66	1	2/	2/	2/
Africa	86	3/ 112	3/ 43	2/	2/	2/
Korea	0	66	80	33	30	63
Cuba	176	0	0	0	0	0
Other countries	223	4/ 397	87	4	6	10
Total	2,920	3,270	3,429	886	728	1,614

1/ Preliminary. 2/ If any, not separately reported. 3/ Africa and the Near East. 4/ Includes 124 million pounds of damaged and C grade rice.

Compiled from official sources and Embassy reports.

Reliable trade sources in Thailand indicate that the country's exports during 1952 should be not less than 3,300 million pounds (1,500,000 metric tons) of milled rice. This information is in line with the early estimate of the U. S. Department of Agriculture of exportable supplies in Thailand in 1952 of from 3,300 to 3,700 million pounds (1,500,000 to 1,680,000 tons) of milled rice (see Foreign Agriculture Circular FR 7-52, June 19, 1952).

Thailand's monthly average exports during the first half of 1952 were as follows in million pounds (1,000 metric tons in parentheses): January 313 (142); February 298 (135); March 276 (125); April 157 (71); May 260 (118), and June 311 (141). The April decline in exports reportedly was largely the result of problems arising in connection with the establishment of an export policy that would ensure the retention within Thailand of sufficient rice to meet domestic needs.

Two important factors were (1) a strong demand in foreign markets where high prices are being offered for rice regardless of quality and (2) predictions of a possibility of unfavorable planting conditions in Thailand during the 1952 season. Weather so far, however, has been favorable for planting, even though the arrival of heavy rainfall is about 1 month later than usual. --By L. Thelma Willahan, based in part upon U.S. Foreign Service reports.

DAIRY PRODUCTS--(Continued from Page 248)

Cheese production increased 3 percent over a year earlier. Output rose substantially in Switzerland, where cheese production and exports are given first priority after the demands for consumer milk have been met. More milk was available for cheese manufacture in the United Kingdom, Australia and Argentina in this period. In Canada and New Zealand cheese production declined steeply, mainly because of the diversion of milk from cheese manufacture to other uses. Output in the Netherlands and the United States was maintained at the level of the preceding year.

Canned milk (evaporated and condensed) production was down 2 percent in the April-June quarter of 1952, compared with the same quarter of 1951. Increased production occurred in the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and Canada, but was offset by the sharp decline in output in the United States, where production of canned milk is much heavier.

Total dried milk output for the quarter under review rose 13 percent over comparable 1951. Favorable markets and good prices accounted for the higher production in the Netherlands. Greater milk production in the United Kingdom resulted in additional supplies for manufacturing and in the quantity available for dried milk production. In both Canada and the United States, total dried milk output was considerably higher, due to the greatly increased production of nonfat dry milk solids.

Prospects for milk production in the third quarter are varied. The weather in Denmark benefitted pasture growth and the outlook is good. In Switzerland and the United Kingdom, the dry summer may result in milk production below the third quarter of last year. Milk production has begun its seasonal rise in Argentina and the prospects for a large volume are excellent. Substantial rains over most of the dairying districts of Australia in July benefitted pastures and the cattle are in good condition. A prolonged period of warm weather in Canada and the United States had a deteriorating effect on pastures in many localities. --By Regina M. Murray, based in part upon U.S. Foreign Service reports.

U. S. FOREIGN TRADE - - (Continued from Page 253)

On a quantitative basis, a significant decrease occurred in nearly all of the dairy and poultry products. There was a decrease of 98 percent in the quantity of cheese exported, 85 percent in nonfat dry milk solids and 59 percent in butter. An 86 percent decrease occurred in the quantity of dried eggs exported. Cotton exports were down in quantity 63 percent below July of last year, corn and grain sorghums about 50 percent below, peanuts 99 percent and field and garden seeds 84 percent. On the other hand increases occurred in the exports of most of the fresh, dried and canned fruits. The quantity of dried prunes was up almost 24-fold above July 1951; raisins and currants were up almost 5-fold and canned fruits almost 3-fold; beef and veal exports more than tripled; wheat flour and soybean flour each more than doubled and pork almost doubled.

Agricultural imports during July were valued at $328,494,000 or a decrease of 19 percent below the $405,586,000 worth imported in July a year ago. Imports of nonagricultural commodities increased 5 percent in value from $481,389,000 in July 1951 to $506,620,000 in July 1952. Agricultural products imported in July 1952 represented 39 percent of all commodities imported compared with 46 percent a year ago.

The leading imports on a value basis were coffee, sugar, rubber and wool. Last year rubber headed the list with coffee a close second and wool leading sugar. The value of the imports of these 4 commodities represented 61 percent of the total value of all agricultural imports in July 1952 and 64 percent in July a year ago. The value of the imports of coffee and sugar were up 10 percent and 13 percent respectively this July over last and rubber and wool were down 63 percent and 42 percent respectively.

On a quantitative basis, one of the significant changes in the imports was the complete absence of imports of cattle this July, caused by the closing of the Canadian border due to foot and mouth disease; 12,000 head were imported in July of 1951. Also, there was a decline of about 98 percent in the imports of potatoes; almost 100 percent in palm oil; 54 percent in molasses; 50 percent in sisal and henequen; 35 percent in hides and skins and 33 percent in crude rubber.

Among the commodities which showed significant increases of imports this July over last were tung oil with a 4-fold increase, coconut oil and jute and jute butts which more than doubled and tomatoes and spices each of which almost doubled.

The balance of agricultural trade for the month of July 1952 showed imports exceeding exports by $159,095,000. In July 1951 imports exceeded exports by $153,867,000. The balance of trade in nonagricultural products was in the opposite relation - exports exceeded imports by $324,150,000 in July 1952 and $446,351,000 in July a year previous.--By Orval E. Goodsell.

LIVESTOCK AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS

IMPORT DUTIES ON CERTAIN DAIRY PRODUCTS REDUCED UNDER U.S. VENEZUELA AGREEMENT; NEW RATES FOR DRY MILK

A reduction in Venezuela's import duty applicable to cheddar cheese and milk-base infants and dietetic foods, will go into effect October 11, 1952 under concessions granted for a large number of items by the Supplementary Trade Agreement between the United States and Venezuela signed at Caracas, August 28, 1952.

The import duty applicable to cheddar cheese, including processed cheddar and cheese spreads, will be reduced from Bs. 1.20 per gross kilogram (about US 19 cents per pound, net) to Bs. 1.00 (about US 16 cents per pound, net). The import duty applicable to milk-base infants' and dietetic foods and malted milk, not containing cacao, will be reduced from Bs. 0.15 or Bs. 0.30 per gross kilogram (about US 2.5 cents or 5 cents per pound, net), depending upon classification, to Bs. 0.10 (about US 1.5 to 2 cents per pound, net). This rate is also applicable to a number of other special foods for infant and dietetic use.

The principal United States dairy product exports which will be affected by the new agreement, together with the value of our 1951 exports to Venezuela, are: American cheddar cheese $43,000, processed American cheese, $149,000 and milk-base infants and dietetic foods $2,269,000.

No reduction was conceded in the duty on preserved milks, including evaporated, condensed and dry whole milk and nonfat dry milk solids, which remain at Bs. 0.50 per gross kilo (US 7.5 to 9 cents per pound, net, depending on tare).

With respect to dry milk however, most of it is believed to be imported free-of-duty under an authorization of the Venezuelan Government which exonerates the payment of duty contingent upon the purchase of the local product at a specified ratio to the imported product. Although the ratio is currently 1 pound of domestic product for 18 months of imported, this ratio is to be increased to 1 pound for every 10 pounds imported, effective at the end of September, according to James Kempton, American Embassy, Caracas. A resolution to this effect was published in the Gaceta Nactional on August 30, 1952.

No reference is made to butter in the new agreement, the import duty on which remains at Bs. 2.20 per gross kilo (about US 33-35 cents per pound, net).

Venezuelan health regulations reportedly require a special certificate for each shipment of dairy products, stating that the products are derived from healthy animals and have been prepared in conformity with the sanitary laws of the country of origin. It must be legalized by a Venezuàlan Consul.

LATE NEWS -- (Continued from Page 235)

The Pakistan Government has abolished (effective September 11, 1952) the export duty on Desi and Comilla types of cotton, formerly 100 rupees per bale of 392 pounds net (7.7 cents a pound). The duty on other types, formerly 180 rupees per bale (13.85 cents a pound) was reduced by 50 percent. The ban on futures trading was removed on the same date.

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The Syrian Government has recently levied an export duty of 20 piasters per kilogram on ginned cotton, effective September 15, 1952. The tax amounts to approximately 4.11 U. S. cents a pound at official rates, or to 2.59 cents at the current free market rate. A total revenue of 10,000,000 Syrian pounds is expected, based on expected exports of about 230,000 bales.

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Ginners will pay $1.45 per bale (507 pounds gross) for cotton ginned in the Mexican State of Nuevo Leon and shipped outside the State. However, no tax will be levied on such cotton subsequently used by the textile industry in Nuevo Leon. The rate of tax on seed cotton being shipped outside the State is set at $5.81 per metric ton.

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The second official estimate places Canada's 1952 wheat crop at 675,148,000 bushels. This is 19 million bushels larger than the first estimate and is 108 million bushels above the previous record production in 1928. The new wheat estimate, as well as a new estimate for rye, were released too late for inclusion in the world production tables on Pages 245-247 of this issue of Foreign Crops and Markets.

The new estimate for oats is 474,169,000 bushels, 8.5 million bushels above the first estimate. Barley at 294,636,000 bushels and rye at 24,502,000 show little change from the first estimate. Further details on the current Canadian grain situation will be published in Foreign Crops and Markets of September 29.

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